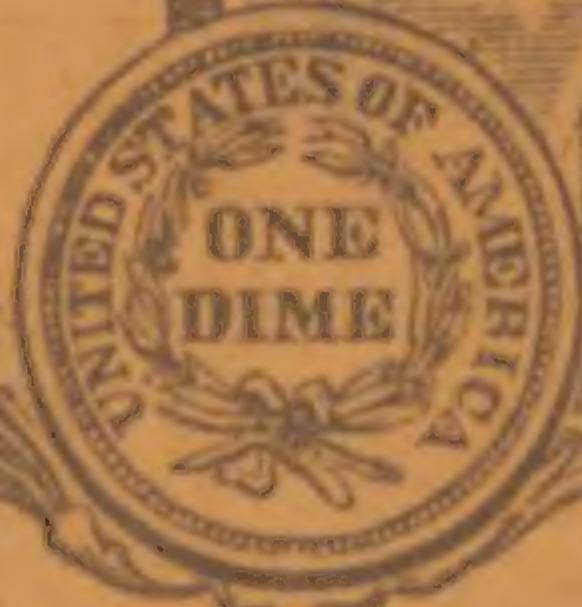


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THE DIME

BOOK OF BEAUTY:

EMBRACING:

THE POWER OF BEAUTY,
BEAUTY OF FORM AND COLOR,
BEAUTY OF THE HEAD AND HAIR,
BEAUTY OF THE UPPER FACE,
BEAUTY OF THE LOWER FACE,
BEAUTY OF THE COMPLEXION AND SKIN,
BEAUTY OF DRESS AND ADORNMENT, ETC.,

AND CHAPTERS ON PERFUMES, COSMETICS, ETC.,

WITH VALUABLE RECIPES.

BY MRS. MARION LEE STEPHENS.

1876

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THE BOOK OF BEAUTY.

CHAPTER I.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY—FORMER OBJECTIONS TO DISCUSSION OF THE SUBJECT—CHANGES OF OPINION—GREEK VALUE FOR BEAUTY—TASTE FOR BEAUTY, AND HOW FORMED—PASSAGES FROM THE ANCIENT AND MODERN POETS—NECESSITY OF A JUST SENSE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

BEAUTY, which is one of the great powers of the world, has been so much discussed by the philosophers and poets of all ages, that it has become a difficult subject to write about in these latter ages. Yet, before beginning the more practical portion of this book, we are tempted to say a few words on the subject, as some excuse for calling attention to the matter at all.

With certain people it was at one time considered a sinful vanity to think about personal beauty. The body was to be treated by all wise people with contemptuous indifference. The subject of good looks was to be eschewed in the presence of children; and the most lovely young girl was never permitted to become aware of her personal perfections (so far as her guardians could prevent it) till she learned them suddenly by her success in society.

This was surely a greater trial to her moral nature than if she had from infancy heard that God had bestowed a great and precious gift on her, which she must learn to use aright, and of which she had no just reason to be proud.

We have changed all this; muscular Christianity restored to the human frame that due regard which *all* men owe to it; and the new and more artistic sense of beauty which our new

civilization encourages and fosters, has rendered people more inclined to discuss beauty as an important and valuable gift, which, like all other good gifts of Heaven, requires and deserves our careful attention.

The wise Greeks ever estimated it at its just value. Aristotle has told us that a graceful person is a more powerful recommendation than the best letter that can be written in one's favor; Socrates called it "a short-lived tyranny," thus, at least, acknowledging its power; Theophrastus termed it "a silent fraud," meaning that it can impose on us without the aid of language; Carneades calls it "royalty without force," *i. e.*, a sway which requires no effort to enforce it.

Knowing and feeling this, they cultivated personal beauty, till they became the first in form as in intellect of the human race—a connection inevitable, by-the-by, when the former is really perfect; for without the inner soul of beauty there is no external perfection.

The idea of beauty differed then, however, as it does now, amongst various nations, each selecting that type most characteristic of its nationality. The stately aquiline-featured Roman women were as beautiful in Roman eyes as if they had possessed the delicate brow and straight nose of the Greeks; and the dusky splendor of the Ethiop Queen was doubtless thought superior to both by her countrymen. This preference for a familiar cast of features and complexion, is doubtless a blessing to the nations, but has led to strange notions of beauty—the type degenerating with the intelligence and civilization of the peoples, till we get the flattened head, the enormous under-lip, and other disfigurements of the savages.

The taste for beauty requires cultivation, and both in Europe and America has probably been preserved through the changes of time and fashion, by the poets, even more than by the painters.

Here is a very vivid picture of Greek beauty, translated by Moore:

Best of painters, come portray
The lovely maid that's far away—
Far away, my soul, thou art,
But I've thy beauties all by heart.

Paint her jetty ringlets straying,
 Silky twine in tendrils playing;
 And if painting hath the skill
 To make the spicy balm distil,
 Let every little lock exhale
 A sigh of perfume on the gale.
 Where her tresses' curly flow,
 Darkles o'er the b ow cf snow,
 Let her forehead beam to light,
 Burnished as the ivory bright;
 Let her eyebrows sweetly rise
 In jetty arches o'er her eyes:
 Gently in a crescent gliding—
 Just commingling—just dividiug.
 But hast thou any sparkles warm,
 The lightning of her eyes to form?
 Let them effuse the azare ray
 With which Minerva's glances play.
 * * * * *
 O'er her nose and cheek be shed
 Flushing white and mel ow red—
 Gradual tints. as when there glows
 In snowy milk the bashful rose.
 * * * * *
 Paint where the ruby cell uncloses:
 Persuasion sleeping upon roses;
 * * * * The velvet chin,
 Whose dimple shades a love within.

A very perfect picture of external beauty this, yet lacking a something, to be supplied by the poets of another and a better civilization.

“The Romans,” says Longepierre, “were so convinced of the power of beauty, that they used a word implying strength in the place of the epithet ‘beautiful.’” They admired auburn or golden hair, and dyed their dark locks of that color. The taste lingered long in Italy, and in the sixteenth century, golden locks were immortalized by the great Italian painters.

The poets of Christendom have idealized a higher order of beauty—that in which moral and intellectual loveliness, inform and exalt mere matter. Compare Spenser’s Una with the Greek beauty, and the difference will be at once preceptible:

From her fair head her fillet she undight,
 And laid her stole aside; her *angel's face*
 As the great eye of heaven shined bright,
 And made a sunshine in that shady place—
 Did n ver mortal eye behold such heavenly grace?

Or read the description of Spenser's bride:

Her long loose yellow locks, like golden wire,
Sprinkled with pearl and pearling flowers atween,
Do like a golden mantle her attire,
And being crowned with a garland green,
Seem like some maiden queen.

Her modest eyes, abashed to behold
So many gazers as on her do stare,
Upon the lowly ground affixed are;
Nor dare lift up her countenance too bold,
But blush to hear her praises sung so loud.

* * * * *
Tell me, ye merchants' daughters, did ye see
So fair a creature in your town before?
So sweet, so lovely, and so mild as she,
Adorned with Beauty's grace and Virtue's store?
Her goodly eyes like sapphires shining bright;
Her forehead ivory white;
Her cheeks like apples which the sun hath rudded;
Her lips like cherries

But if ye saw that which no eye can see—
The inward beauty of her lively sprite,
Garnished with heavenly gifts of high degree—
Much more then would you wonder at the sight!
There dwells sweet Love and constant Chastity,
Unspotted Faith and comely Womanhood,
Regard of honor and mild modesty;
There Virtue reigns as queen in regal throne,
And giveth laws alone.

Drayton, a poet of the same period, gives us this charming picture of a woman's hand:

So white, so soft, so delicate, so sleek—
As she had worn a lily for a glove!

Shakspeare's women impress us with their beauty without details. We see Imogen as the "fresh lily" he calls her; Desdemona as "one entire and perfect chrysolite;" Perdita's loveliness, as "the prettiest Lowland lass that treads the greensward," is present to us; and Juliet's beauty, which "teaches the torches to burn bright," steals into our mind with a glow of southern loveliness. Milton's Eve is a wonderful picture of stately beauty:

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eyes—
In every gesture dignity and love.

Here, too, is a far loftier ideal than the Greek.

Our modern poets, too, have given us charming ideas of beauty. Byron's description of Zuleika is, perhaps, one of the finest, and is well known.

Keats gives us a picture of Diana, not, we think, inferior to the Greek sketch of beauty:

Speak, stubborn earth, and tell me where, oh where
Hast thou a symbol of her golden hair?
Not *oat-sheaves drooping in the western sun*;
* * * * Yet she had,
Indeed, locks bright enough to make me mad—
And they were gordianed up and braided,
Leaving, in naked comeliness, unshaded,
Her pearl-round ears, white neck, and orbéd brow;
The which were blended in I know not how
With such a paradise of lips and eyes,
Blush-tinted cheeks, half-smiles, and saintest sighs.
That when I think thereon, my spirit clings
And plays about its fancy, till the stings
Of human neighborhood envenom all.
* * * * Ah! see her hovering feet,
More bluely veined, more soft, more whitely sweet,
Than those of sea-born Venus when she rose
From out her cradle shell.

Then we have the charming picture of Nourmahal, in Moore, which should never be omitted when we talk of the poets' ideal of beauty:

There's a beauty for ever unchangingly bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer day's light;
Shining on, shining on, by no shadow made tender,
Till Love falls asleep in its sameness of splendor.
This was not the beauty--oh! notting like this
That to young Nourmahal gave such magic of bliss;
But that loveline's ever in motion, which plays
Like the light upon autumn's soft shadowy days—
Now here, and now there, giving warmth as it flies
From the lips to the cheek, from the cheek to the eyes.

It is upon these word pictures that we have formed our ideas of beauty, and gathered fair viiuns of female loveliness, whose presence enlivens and adorns the world of which it is one of the joys and blessings.

The painters and sculptors, too, have helped form our ideal, and their dicta are taken into account in the following chapters.

A just sense of the beautiful, a rational love of it, an innocent desire to cultivate and preserve this good gift of God, can not do otherwise than benefit those whose dowry it is from Heaven; and who have no right to despise or neglect it; or to tamper with and destroy it by absurd artifices, which would meet with the unpunished contempt they deserve if women had better knowledge on the subject—a knowledge which it is the aim of this work to give.

CHAPTER II.

BEAUTY OF FORM—WHAT WE OWE TO IT—BEAUTY IN THE PRESENT DAY A NATIONAL POSSESSION—DUTY OF PRESERVING GOOD LOOKS—THE FIGURE—SHOULDERS—WAIST—FEET—WALK—METHODS OF IMPROVING THE FIGURE AND WALK—EXERCISE AND DIET.

IT was undoubtedly to the *beauty* of Saxon children that Britain owed her Christianity. “Not Angles, but angels” cried St. Gregory, as he gazed on the golden-haired Anglo-Saxons, in the slave-market of Rome. And assuredly up to the present day this good gift has not failed the great race. No men superior to the stalwart sons of Britain and America—the modern Greek, Roman and Saxon combined in one; no maidens are so fair; while in no country is beauty more lasting, or its type so varied as in the “land of the free and the home of the brave.” A real ugly native-born American girl is an anomaly; but of all women in the wide world American women do *best* to improve or preserve their beauty. Our women of society follow fashion, however absurd, in a blind aimless way, being content to do as every one else does, and having but very hazy notions of what *true* beauty is. They will pinch in their feet and waist, paint their faces, dye their hair; but, as to any real knowledge of *how* really to improve the precious gift committed to their trust, they are singularly ignorant and indifferent.

The perception of beauty we are well aware is not a dis-

tinct faculty; it is a matter of opinion and feeling, controlled and directed by national prejudices, early impressions, education, and a cultivated and refined taste.

Who hath not proved how feebly words essay
To fix one spark of Beauty's heavenly ray?

In actual life, women who possess what is called "beauty" have generally been the beauties of their period—not those who are the nearest embodiment of the sculptor's ideal. It is more than probable that Cleopatra's fascination lay rather in her "strong coil of grace" and her "infinite variety" than in her features and complexion; and the portraits of Queen Mary of Scotland, Joanna of Naples, and of the beauties of Napoleon's Court do not strike us as possessing anything extraordinary in point of features. These women simply charmed people, and were thus declared to be beautiful without being possessed of any or many of its *claims* attributes.

There is a certain artistic rule of personal beauty grown out of the taste of painters and poets, which may guide us to that which is as near an approach to real beauty as mere form can be; always promising that the indefinable charm of beauty will not be found in the perfection of form or feature in the absence of the informing mind, which Plato has declared to be alone beautiful.

The light of love, the purity of grace,
The mind, the music breathing from her face;
The heart whose softness harmonized the whole,

as Byron exquisitely describes his "Zuleika."

But, though we may fully acknowledge Plato's doctrine, that, in *principio*, *lumen* the mind only contemplates the shadow of its own *operations*, still, a near external approach to those forms which taste has definitely settled as beautiful, is equally desirable and to be sought for. We believe few of our readers are aware in what a high degree this approach may be facilitated by care and attention. All the gifts intrusted to us by nature demand our best care—and, to woman especially, beauty is a gift of vast moment, for in it lies much in her power for good or evil.

It is one of her unwritten but imperative needs to look as

well as she can; for beauty enlisted on the side of goodness, is one of its most potent arms against evil.

To specialize: the figure is really of more importance than the face, because it belongs to that "strong tool of grace" of which we have already spoken.

"The beauty of the female figure," says Leigh Hunt, "consists in being *gaily serpentine*." Stiffness is utterly ungraceful.

The movements of an unconscious child are the perfection of grace; they are easy, unstudied, natural.

The throat should be round, full, and pillar-like. Chaucer describing— it is believed—the beautiful Blanche of Lancaster, says:

Her throte, as I have now memoire,
Seemed as a round tower of yvoire (ivory,)
Of good greteness and not too grete

The waist should be *twice* the size of this "tower of ivory," *not*, as fashion has too often made it, nearly the same size.

The shoulders should be falling, and not too broad (very broad shoulders being a type of masculin beauty); but they had better be broad than too narrow, as any contraction across the chest gives a mean and pinched look to the person. The figure should be easy; too small a waist is an actual deformity, and we may remind young ladies who labor under the delusion of thinking that a waist of eighteen inches is "lovely," that that of the Venus de Medici, the acknowledged type of female beauty, measures *twenty-six inches*.

When these deformed waists are made by tight lacing, they not only mar the correct proportions of the figure, but by contrast injure the other parts and proportions of the figure; while tight litters anywhere about the person are apt, by impeding the circulation, to blotch the face and paint the nose, by no means charmingly, and to thicken the ankles; not to speak of the injury to the health, and, through that, to the general complexion.

The hips should be high in a woman, and wide; the feet small, but in due proportion to the height of the figure. A high instep is beautiful, and a hollowing in the sole is con-

sidered by the Arabs a mark of high birth; but the foot should not be made so small as to mar the perfect gracefulness of the walk.

Arie to describes a beautiful foot as "*breve, asciutto, e ritondetto*," that is, "short, neat, and a little rounded," *i. e.*, not thin. The Chinese have made a deformity of a beauty by exaggerating it, and one shudders at what their women underwent in ancient times to attain this horrible *fishhook* disfigurement. But, we are now told that the Chinese women are rapidly abandoning their absurd notions of mutilating their feet. As a kind of compromise the foot is made to appear *very short* by wearing immensely high heels, which show the toe on its point, and by raising the foot nearly perpendicularly, diminish its apparent length as much as they desire it to be diminished, which produces the same crippled, stumbling walk as when their feet were compressed in bandages.

The fashion of our women of wearing very high heels produces, in a degree, the same ungraceful effect. Our best physicians object to these high heels as injurious to the health as well as to the gait and personal carriage.

—*Pedes vestis desluit ad imos*
Et vera incesu patuit Dea —

says Virgil—that is, Venus wore a long train, and was known by her graceful walk to be a goddess.

In length of train descends her sweeping gown,
And by her graceful walk the queen of love is known.

DRYDEN.

We have long acknowledged the grace and dignity given by length of train; it is to be desired that the *graceful walk* were more sought after by our women. To attain it, the movement must be made *from the hip*; it will not then shake the garments; the waist being *still*, except from that gentle, willowy, swaying motion which accompanies the movements of the most graceful figures.

One of the best modes of attaining a walk from the hip, is to practice walking with something poised on the head. The graceful Hindoo girl can bear a pitcher on her head, unsupported by the hand, *et a jocante des mœurs* from the

hip, instead of from the waist—a mole of walking which the necessity of pitcher-carrying probably originally induced.

Before leaving this subject, we would urge on our lady readers the benefit to be derived both to health and form from simple arm exercise. If, every night before they slept, they went through two, which we will indicate, contracted chests and high shoulders might be avoided, viz.:

Exercise I.—Stand with the heels together and the feet turned out slightly. The knees should be tightened so as to be closed, and the weight of the body should be thrown on the front part of the foot, not on the heels. Then raise the hands side by side, finger tips upward, in the middle of the chest. Pull them with a jerk back to the shoulders, and then let the arms fall straight down.

Exercise II.—Stand in the same position. Put the tips of the fingers to the shoulders; the elbows against the sides. Drop the arms strongly, having the palms of the hands turned outward.

This exercise pulls down the shoulders, as the other expands the chest. These simple gymnastics will be found quite sufficient for young ladies solicitous of being graceful. They will suffice for forming and preserving the figure.

People who sit much and are in the habit of bending over sedentary employments, lose the elastic grace peculiar to those who walk or ride regularly.

Too great stoutness or thinness is to be avoided—the former by vigorous exercise and a careful diet, eschewing great quantities of the flesh-forming or fat-creating food. Animal food is less fattening than bread, vegetables, and milk; beer and porter are to be avoided by too fat people, and claret substituted in their place.

But, starving for the figure is a folly which brings its punishment in a leaden complexion and dull eyes. Plumpness, be it remembered, is beautiful; great thinness, or, as it is called, *skininess*, is ugly; and one thing is certain—the compression of the figure, even if too much inclined to *embonpoint*, is a mistake. A pinched in waist will only give a too great exuberance of flesh above and below it, and thus reveal itself as *false*.

Corsets have been the bane of women. The models for

sculptors and painters in Italy are never allowed to wear corsets, for fear of spoiling the figure. The fact speaks volumes in pleading for true beauty which rejects all unnatural restraints of dress. Happily fashion has introduced the short French corset, and our women have escaped, if they please, from the ~~trousseau~~ in which their grandmothers lived—the high, long, stiff “stays” which made them stiff, straight, and ungraceful, and precluded every shadow of grace.

If the future generation were never to wear corsets at all, we might hope for a general improvement in the race, both male and female, but this at present seems a consummation only to be hoped for, but not near.

But hope it we shall! for much has been done in the way of enlightening our women on this matter—and a “slender waist” is no longer esteemed lovely. Sylphs have given way to “the phaïques,” and the excellence is far the better as far as both health and beauty go.

For the too thin bodies we would recommend a generous diet, largely composed of the fairest and choicest elements and of milk, sweet butter and cream of fruit; then, with the cultivation of cheerfulness and good nature, and plenty of sleep, will be sure to make a well rounded, firm and plump limb. Thinness of flesh is of an easier nature to redeem by art, than a too plump rotundity; while a supple grace will suffice even in a gaunt, and supple grace will consist of a full degree of health.

We have spoken much of grace. What is it? Such an indescribable thing, that we know not well how to write on it with any chance of giving a good idea of it to the naturally ungraceful. Negatives may, however, help us. It is not graceful to walk with the distinct stamp peculiar to the too independent girl, who, though she may be “a very good catch,” loses a great portion of her “toll of grace” when she abandons

Fear and nice ness,
The handmaids of all women, or more truly,
Woman its pretty self.—SHAKSPEARE.

Nor is it graceful to square the elbows as in driving a pair of horses, or to move with sharp jerky movements. To be

graceful a woman should not be habitually hurried and in a *fuss*; she should *take time to move*, and care (at first) in making all movements quietly. By degrees it will become habitual to be graceful.

But the greatest foe of grace is self-consciousness. This alone will spoil both it and beauty. Byron's *Heroine* "who never thought about herself at all," was doubtless as graceful as Cleopatra. A woman who puts her individual self aside altogether, can not fail of attaining a certain sort of grace, because she will be perfectly at her ease.

Frenchwomen are more graceful than Englishwomen, because they are *less self-conscious*. A Frenchwoman unexpectedly brought into the presence of strangers, in an odd or otherwise unsuited dress, will directly forget it, in entertaining her guests, and by the charm of her own ease will make her bad dress pass unobserved. An English or an American woman is only too often painfully conscious of every defect of toilette, and becomes awkward because she can not forget *herself*.

The half-vain half-modest self-consciousness of former days caused affectation; in the present day it has a less baneful effect, but it produces either awkwardness and a blunt ungraceful manner, or that defiant and enforced indifference which always makes an unpleasant impression.

CHAPTER III.

FORM AND COLOR—THE BEAUTY OF THE ARM—OUTLINE—
COLOR—MOVEMENTS—THE HAND—SHAPE—COLOR—NAILS
—TO WHITEN THE HANDS—RED HANDS—CAUSE AND CURE
—EXPRESSION OF THE HAND—MANIPULATIONS—RINGS.

The arm should have a round and flowing outline, with no sharpness of the elbows; it should taper gently down to a small wrist. Thin arms are ugly, and require graceful movements to make us forget their slenderness. A white arm is beautiful, but a dark-complexioned arm may be more

beautiful if it is better shaped, form being the chief loveliness of the arm.

The movements of the arm give either awkwardness or grace to the person. They should never be sharp or angular, but rounded, without affectation. Carrying the elbows away from the sides in a sharp angle is very ungraceful; and the habit (unknown to our grandmothers) of crossing the arms on the chest when sitting, *à la* Napoleon's pictures, or putting the hands in the jacket pockets, alike detract from feminine grace.

The hand should be long and delicate, yet plump, with taper fingers, the tips of which, when the hand rests on its palm, should turn back a little. There is scarcely any charm of beauty which surpasses that of a beautiful hand. Whiteness is essential to it, but the finger-nails ought to have a rosy tinge, and also the palm of the hand.

Our readers will perceive at once that the beauty of a well-formed hand will depend for the loveliness of complexion *on the circulation*. Imperfect circulation gives the blue tinge we see on some hands in winter, or the red look, which is equally objectionable.

Perfect health, necessary for the complexion, is of course essential to the hand. A sickly-looking hand, however white, may move tenderness and pity, but is *not* beautiful.

The nails will often mar or mar the beauty of a hand. They should be kept *perfectly clean*. Every morning, after washing the hands, the skin which grows up from the bottom and round the side of the nail should be pressed back with the towel or with a little ivory instrument sold for the purpose; but the nail must never be scraped, as scraping produces wrinkles on it—those lines down the nail that mar its beauty.

Before cutting them, the nails should be held in very warm water, to make them soft and flexible; then they should be cut in the form of a half moon for the hands, and square (nearly) for the feet.

To keep or render the hands white, they should occasionally after a good washing with glycerine soap be rubbed with lemon-juice and water.

Red hands are caused by want of proper circulation, and

are peculiar to the debatable age between youth and womanhood. Constant exercise, electricity, and warm gloves, and keeping the wrist covered, are the best means of restoring their color. Whenever the hands are inclined to become red, warm milk and water should be used to them at night before going to bed.

The hands should never be suffered to remain long soiled with anything that will stain them. After gardening, dressing in chalk, &c., they should be washed at once in soft warm water, and, if stained, pumice stone should be used. But unless there is some reason for it, it is better not to wash the hands very often. They should be dried with a soft towel and powdered with violet powder.

In winter the hands should be washed with oatmeal and warm soft water to prevent chapping; or, if chapped, camphor ball and glycerine should be rubbed on at night.

Chilblains on the hands are to be carefully guarded against, as they always leave disfiguring pustulations on the finger-joints. Very young girls, or persons who take little exercise, are subject to them from want of circulation. They must be most carefully guarded against, by never holding very cold hands to the fire to warm; and next, by never omitting daily exercise.

The hands should be well dried and strongly rubbed after washing, and covered from the outdoor cold.

When chilblains appear, the following wash is recommended:

Two ounces of sal ammoniac to be placed in one quart of rain-water; put it on the fire and let it boil till the sal ammoniac is dissolved. It must be rain-water, and not applied near the fire, but rubbed on the chilblains twice or thrice a day.

Should the chilblain break, it may be dressed twice daily with a plaster made of the following ointment: One ounce of hog's lard, one ounce of beeswax, and half an ounce of oil of turpentine; melt these and mix them thoroughly, spread on leather, and apply immediately.

Sunburn ought not to exist on the hands, as even when gard'ning they may be kept covered with old gloves; but if the hands chance to get browned, lemon juice should be used to remove the tan.

For freckles (which are a great blemish on the hands and arms, and give a common look), make and apply the following mixture: Lemon-juice, one ounce; powdered Lorax, one quarter of a drachm; sugar, half a drachm. Keep it in a glass bottle for a few days, and apply occasionally.

Pumice-stone will remove stains of fruit and ink.

Warts may be removed by tying a piece of raw beef, soaked for twenty-four hours previously in vinegar, over them. In a week, if it is worn constantly, and in a fortnight, if it is worn only at night, the wart will disappear and leave no scar on the flesh. Warts from the face may be removed in the same way, by fastening the vinegar-soaked meat on by strips of sticking plaster.

Old gloves with the tips cut off are serviceable in preserving the hands white, and do not mar their usefulness.

The hand should look able to move swiftly and skillfully. There is much expression in it. A lymphatic, lazy hand is easily distinguished from the hand of the artist or musician. Good manipulations impart character and grace to it.

Rings, when elegant, embellish the hand, and are perhaps the most graceful ornament of the young, but *too many* of them cripple and disfigure the fingers. Large rings, although at times "fashionable," are of very questionable taste, on a woman's hand. Two or three rich plain circles or pure settings are far better than a half-dozen cheap and "flashy" adornments.

CHAPTER IV.

THE HEAD AND HAIR—SHAPE OF THE HEAD—BREADTH—DEPTH—POSE ON THE SHOULDERS—HAIR—COLORS—QUANTITY—GRAY HAIR—DYEING AND ITS EFFECTS—STRENGTHENING THE HAIR—MODES OF DRESSING IT.

The shape of the head is beautiful in proportion as it inclines from round into oval. The size should be an eighth part of the height of the whole figure. The larger the facial angle the more intellectual the head is supposed to be.

The facial angle is an angle which results from union of two lines, one of which touches the forehead, the other of which, drawn from the orifice of the ear, meets the former line at the extremity of the front teeth. In the Greek statues it is an angle of ninety degrees.

The chief breadth of the head should be at the temples and over the ears. It should be gracefully poised on the body.

"Beauty draws us with a single hair,"

is scarcely a poetical exaggeration; and the fashion of dressing and adorning the hair has always been important—even in King Solomon's days, whose boy pages, we are told by Josephus, wore gold dust powdered on their jetty locks!

Hair should be abundant, soft, long, and fine. Of late years the favorite hue of the ancients and of the poets of the fifteenth century, golden or auburn, has resumed its former sway (with the revival of that sense of color so long dormant among us); and every shade of red has flaunted itself before us, till the dark-haired beauties have been tempted to imitate it by dyes, to the great detriment of their appearance, as the harmony between the color of the down on the cheek and the hair is thus destroyed, and also the gloss and life of the hair. *No dye can give the*

"Gold upon a crown of jet,"

of which Ben Jonson sung.

"Hair like wheat," the *"honey-colored hair"* of Homer, is the most affected of late among us. *"Brown in shadow, gold in sun,"* is a beautiful shade, but Elizabeth's bright red hair, *"capellid' or,"* as she called it, was inspiration to sykopiant pens in her time, and even lovely Mary of Scots sacrificed her beautiful dark locks to the *"red fronts."* Cleopatra, Lady Macbeth, and the much-maligned, beautiful and noble Lucretia Borgia had hair light and golden.

Black and rich brown hair—the one with the purple light of a raven's wing on it, the other burnished as with gold, will always hold their own against light or red hair, and are beautiful, whatever may be the fashion. They are remarkable also for possessing a faint perfume occasionally, as if scented, and are always in this way pleasanter than fair hair.

We may be sure, *whatever color* the hair may be, that it is the one precisely best suited to the complexion and eyes with which we find it. Nature is a cunning painter, and well understands the harmony of coloring. When we dye, we *disfigure* both our hair and our complexion.

Dyeing the hair, by-the-by, has been practiced in nearly all ages. In the sixteenth century the Venetian ladies had a singular fashion of dyeing it in locks of various colors, all worn at the same time, and which, floating over their shoulders, from their crownless hats, must have had a very strange appearance. It was at this time that their *cloches*, the precursors of our ladies' high-heeled boots, rendered them unable to walk without assistance.*

The hair thus dyed must have had an unpleasant effect on the complexion, for, as we have said, there is on the skin a soft down—occasionally visible on lovely Brunette skins—which would be a horrid contrast to the hair of many colors.

This down changes with the hair, and becomes whiter as the hair silvers. It is this which gives such a hard, even fierce, look to the countenance when false black hair or dyed black hair is substituted for gray.

When dye is used (but it is *always* a mistake, and often a dangerous one) it should be light in color, to prevent this harsh contrast with the skin. But there is not such a thing as an *innocuous* dye for the hair, if we except the two vegetable ones—walnut-juice, and mullein and genista. The former dyes the hair, but also blackens and stains the skin, which shows the stain at the partings. Mullein and genista are the best. The receipt is half an ounce of the flowers of mullein and half an ounce of genista, stewed in water till the liquor is quite black. To be applied daily with a sponge, when the result will be achieved. For premature gray hair, this vegetable dye has been found useful.

Gray hair, the glory of old age, is apt in the present day to arrive before its fitting year, and then an *innocuous* dye is not so objectionable.

* A Venetian beauty, wearing the rim only of a broad hat, her hair of many hues streaming from the place where "the crown ought to be," and only able to walk upon her *stilt-like chopines* by leaning on two attendants, must have been a very picture of the utter foolishness to which fashion may descend.

We would warn our fair readers against *pulling out* gray hair. It is quite possible that improved health may restore their color—we have known frequent instances of this; but if not, the soft gray hair which has never been uprooted (or broken off under the delusion of uprooting it) will always lie hidden among the hair; while the gray hairs which grow again after being pulled out are stiff, short, and have a habit of standing erect! *Never pull out a gray hair!*

But prevention is better than cure. How are ladies to preserve the color and abundance of their tresses? We believe that the best and most important rule for so doing is to keep the head cool and clean. But the former is nearly an impossibility in these days of frizzettes and false hair. One thing, however, is certain. If our ladies would preserve their own abundant tresses for another (and probably widely different) fashion, they must set the head cool during the night and before dressing the hair the next morning. To effect this, the hair must be taken down and well brushed at night with a soft brush, parting it about, to cool and clean it; and then it should be plaited and suffered to hang about the shoulders all night. In the morning the roots should be well washed with rose water, or *cold soft (or rain) water*, if possible—the latter is best. Then it must be dried, before it is dressed, by rubbing gently and shaking out, or brushing with a soft brush.

This treatment will remove scurf, which is, we believe, one of the causes of premature gray hair, and which undoubtedly weakens the roots of the hair, and prevents it from growing, besides being horribly unsightly. When, after washing carefully, the scurf is found nearly as bad as ever, a lotion must be used, of one ounce of glycerine in eight ounces of rose-water; this will render the skin soft and clean, and improve the hair. Even in cases of skin disease in the head, this lotion will be found efficacious.

Brushing should be performed carefully. Where it is possible the hair should be brushed by another person; but as all our readers cannot have ladies' maids, we advise them to divide the hair at the back of the head and brush it from each side gently. If entangled, it should be freed from knots by beginning a little way up from the ends of the hair.

and gradually brushing from above, care being taken not to break the hair, which should be brushed for twenty minutes, night and morning.

The abundant false hair used in the present day, and which may be abhored because it is openly worn and makes no attempt at discretion—"what she speaks on this subject on her hair" being frankly discussed by our maidens among themselves—requires great care and attention on the part of the owner or her maid to keep clean and fresh.

Large skeins of hair, which can be cleaned and dressed often, are greatly to be preferred to the common make-up in rolls, etc., originally sold. The thickness and cleanliness of these coils are absolutely essential to their adding beauty to the wearer, & in no case is the proverb, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," (i.e. beauty) more true than in all matters respecting the hair—dirty false or natural hair being equally *detestable*.

But, as before said, fashions change; false hair may go out of fashion in a few years' time, and then the ladies who have preserved their own hair in any quantity will have cause to rejoice. Now everybody knows how prone the hair is to fall off, especially under its modern imitation with borrowed tresses.

When it gets thin and meager, what is best to be done to renew its growth?

The ends should be well cut, *freshly*, and a stimulating lotion used to help the hair follicle to secretion. Stimulants and cutting are the only remedy.

The best stimulating washes we know are made thus: One ounce of spirit of turpentine, one ounce of trotter oil, thirty drops of acetic solution of cantharides.

Another good wash to make the hair grow is: Camphor, one drachm; Balsam, one drachm; spirit of wine, two teaspoonfuls; tincture of cantharides, two drachm; oil; rosemary oil, four drops; rose-water, half a pint. Dissolve the camphor and balsam in the spirit, add the oil, and lastly take it up gradually with the rose-water.

The somewhat noted Wilson receipt for strengthening the hair and preventing its falling off is as follows: Vinegar of cantharides, half an ounce; eau de Cologne, one ounce;

rose-water, one ounce. The scalp should be brushed briskly until it becomes red, and the lotion should then be applied to the roots of the hair twice a day.

Of ordinary washes there are many useful ones; one of the very nicest is made of box and rosemary-leaves, each one handful, boiled in a quart of water till it becomes a pint. Strain, and when cold add half a gill of rum. Pour into bottles and cork them down. This wash will keep for a long time, and is remarkably clean and nice to use.

Glycerine, half an ounce; spirit of rosemary, half an ounce; water, five ounces; to be well mixed and shaken; to be used daily—is also to be recommended.

A late writer recommends a *decoction of strong green tea*, stewed till it is nearly the color of coffee, as a marvelous wash for the hair, promoting its growth and improving it generally. Our only doubt about this is its power of dyeing, which is great. We have often tinted our drawing-paper with a decoction of green tea, and it is used also for washing black lace, the color of which it restores. It may give a (temporary) green tinge to the hair, but this doubtless would soon pass away.

With regard to the mode of wearing the hair, so much depends on fashion that no directions can be given.

It is a fact that whatever is fashionable becomes pleasing to the eye—probably from association. But in the present day individual taste is permitted to modify and adapt fashion in a great degree, and it is in this that good taste is displayed. The present mode has a certain style about it, and we think the hair rolled off the forehead and worn high is peculiarly becoming to short round faces and low foreheads.

The mode of wearing the hair should be studied by each individual, and the fashion modified to that which is most becoming to the wearer.

Of recipes which are drible we may give the following:

French Pomatum.—Lard, four ounces; honey, four ounces; the best olive oil, two ounces. Melt the above together, and let it stand till cold, when the honey will sink to the bottom; then melt it once again without the honey. Scent it with a quarter of an ounce of essence of bitter almonds; put in with

the liquid after the second melting, essence of jessamine, or otto of roses.

Pomade for the Hair.—Beef marrow, four ounces; lard, two ounces; salad oil, three table-spoonfuls; some good scent. Clarify the beef marrow, and let it stand until cold. Clarify the lard, and when cold beat it to a cream and add it to the marrow. Put both into a saucepan, and let it boil until well mixed, stirring it constantly. Then add the oil and any scent you prefer. Pour it into pots or glass bottles, and it will be fit for use.

Soft Pomatum.—Take two pounds of hog's lard, boil and skim it well, put into it a small quantity of hair powder. When it is cool scent it with essence of lemon and bergamot.

Hair-Curling Fluid.—The only curling fluid of any service is a weak solution of isinglass, which will hold the curl in the position in which it is placed, if care is taken that it follows the direction in which the hair naturally falls.

One of the fluids in use is made by dissolving a small portion of beeswax in an ounce of olive oil, and adding scent according to taste.

Baudilac.—1. Simmer an ounce of quince-seed in a quart of water for forty minutes; strain, cool, add a few drops of scent, and bottle, corking tightly.

2. Take of gum tragacanth one and a half drachm; water, half a pint; rectified spirits mixed with an equal quantity of water, three ounces; and a little scent. Let the mixture stand for a day or two, then strain.

3. It may be made of Iceland moss, a quarter of an ounce boiled in a quart of water, and a little rectified spirits added, so that it may keep.

CHAPTER V.

THE UPPER PART OF THE FACE—THE FOREHEAD—EYES—
EYELIDS—EYEBROWS.

The forehead should be straight, compact, and not too high.

"A forehead," says Junius, "should be smooth, even, white, delicate, short, and of an open and cheerful character." "*Di tenuo auro crata fronde lata*," says Ariosto ("Of the ivory was the joyous brow"); a brow, that is, smooth and not disfigured by frowns, which speedily leave their indelible marks on it. Care should be taken in youth, not to make straight long lines on the forehead by the habit of lifting the eyebrows—a senseless trick, which gives the countenance quite early an appearance of age. The forehead will occasionally grow rough from exposure in boats or on horseback. It should then be lightly brushed over with some fine olive oil, but cold cream and every animal grease should *never* be applied to the human skin.

For a low forehead the hair should be worn rolled up off it. When it grows low in front and high at the sides, the present fashion will be found very becoming, as the light on the temples will show. Care should be taken not needlessly to tan the forehead.

A very high round forehead requires the hair to be lower over it than a low broad one.

The eyes are, perhaps, the greatest personal beauty. The soul looks out of them. All colors may be beautiful. Black eyes are supposed to be most intellectual; blue eyes the most soft and tender; gray eyes are capable of wonderful expression; and there is a hazel eye with a tinge of green in it, which is singularly handsome. Hazel eyes, matching with chestnut hair, are beautiful, and have the same velvety look, which is so exquisite in black Oriental eyes.

"Black eyes," says Leigh Hunt, "are thought the brightest; blue the most feminine; gray the keenest. It depends

entirely on the spirit within. We have seen all these colors change characters; though we must own that when a blue eye looks ungentle, it seems more out of character than the extremist contradiction expressed by the others."

Then there is a purple-blue eye, resembling the leaf of a pansy, which is very beautiful.

The Greeks admired large eyes—"Ox-eyed" is an epithet applied by Homer to Juno; and large eyes are very beautiful when they are not too prominent, and have enough expression. The almond-shaped long eye is very handsome, and so is that finely-shaped orbit we see on Greek statues. It is both handsome and intellectual, and very much opposed to the narrow slits running upward, which form the orbit of the Chinese and Tartar eyes.

But, after all, the eye derives its chief beauty from expression, and, whether brilliant velvety black, or hazel, or violet, or heavenly blue, is still merely beautiful, if it does not express the informing soul of intelligence and love. The more intellectual and the kinder a woman is, the more lovely her eyes must inevitably grow.

Eyes affectionate and glad,

That seem to love whate'er they look on.—CAMPBELL.

Small eyes require to be lit up by good nature and fun to be beautiful; but, thus lighted, are very charming.

Happily the eyes can not be subjected to the destroying arts of the toilet, as the complexion and hair are. The only possible means of improving, or effecting a *real* improvement of, the eyes, is by darkening the edge of the lids by kohl; and this is so palpable that it can never deceive any one, and is therefore useless, when intended to deceive.

A bright natural color on the cheek adds to the luster of the eyes; but rouge gives them too strong a glare to be beautiful.

Good health will give luster and clearness to them, and is, as in all other respects, essential to beauty.

The eyes should not be dimmed by reading by firelight or twilight, or by reading in bed. Early sleep adds to their brilliancy, and the nursery term of "beauty sleep," before midnight, is the popular acknowledgment of a great truth.

When the eyes have been tried by the glare of the sea, or

the wind in them, when riding, it is well to bathe them with lukewarm rose-water, which is very good for the eyes at all times.*

The eyes should not be used on first waking for reading nor indeed is it well to tax them before breakfast in any way. Bathe them well with cold water on rising. Never sit reading or working *facing* the light; let it fall on your work or book from behind you, or from the side. Neither should the eyes be tried over minute stitches of needlework, or very small print.

These precautions will both preserve the beauty of the eyes and the precious gift of sight.

Any disease of the eyes should be instantly submitted to an experienced oculist.

We shall only add on the subject of eyes, that the expression being of so much importance, it is manifest that the more highly cultivated the intellect is, and the sweeter and happier the temper, the more chance the eyes have of being beautiful. A good expression will redeem even small and ill-shaped eyes from ugliness, and add a glory and depth to larger and more lustrous orbs.

The eyelashes should be long, dark, and curling upward. If cut in infancy they will grow long and thick; but cutting them afterward is a fatal experiment, as they never grow long again. Large lids, which in a manner unroll over the eyes, are thought beautiful—perhaps because they imply large eyes; but such lids are very handsome. Care should be taken not to rub the eyes so as to injure or rub out the lashes. The little gatherings on the edge of the lid, called *sties*, are very injurious to the ladies, and should be guarded against as much as possible. They imply, we believe, debility; and a doctor's advice and tonics might prevent them. When they exist, the best mode of treating them is to bathe them with warm water, or weak poppy water. The old custom of rubbing them with a plain cold flint is not to be despised, as the pressure and friction excite the vessels of the lid, and cause an absorption of the suffused matter under the eyelash.

* Ladies who read Greek, and at the same time care for their personal appearance (which we believe they will) should not try the eyes over it too long; and after reading, should bathe them with rose-water.

For all inflammations of the eye, we advise our readers at once to have recourse to medical advice.

The eyebrows should be faintly marked, slightly arched, long and narrow; yet the narrow line should be thickly covered, so as to be well marked, as if pencilled. Too arched eyebrows give a silly look to the face.

Upon her eylids many graces sat
Under the shadow of her even brows,

says Spenser. Shakspere thought a certain squareness of the brow beautiful. Describing a beautiful woman, he makes *Pericles* say,

My que. n's *square brows*,
Her stature to an inch, is wand-like straight
As silver voiced—her eyes as jewel-like,
And *cased as richly*;

i. e., set in beautiful, well-fringed orbits.

It is quite allowable to improve the growth of the eyebrows; and it is quite possible to do so, by simply brushing them at night with a camel's hair brush dipped in *cocac-nut oil*. Every time the face is washed, the eyebrows should be very gently pressed into a curve by the thumb and finger.

Painting the eyebrows will make the skin rough and rubbly, and cause them, after a time, to fall off.

CHAPTER VI.

THE LOWER PART OF THE FACE—THE EARS—EAR-RINGS—
JAW—CHEEKS—NOSE—THE MOUTH—ITS EXPRESSION—
CAUSES OF ITS SHAPE—COLOR OF THE LIPS—THEIR SHAPE—
—THE TEETH—HOW TO PRESERVE THEM—THE CHIN.

BEAUTIFUL ears are small, delicate, and compact, of a shell-like shape, and are thought indicative of high birth. It has been observed that maidens have frequently well formed and small ears.

Earrings are the only mode of ornamentation adopted for the ear, and most of our poets have condemned their use; it

seems, in truth, a remainder of barbarism to make holes in the flesh. That the ear is actually disfigured by heavy drops we think none of our ladies will deny. Sir Philip Sidney says on this subject:

The tip no jewel needs to wear:
The tip is jewel of the ear.

And, however elegant they may be as ornaments, we are inclined to be of his opinion about ear-rings, thinking the tip the prettier when it has never been pierced and pulled downward by heavy drops. When ear-rings are worn, they should not be so heavy as to distort the ear itself.

The jaw should be small and delicate. A large angular jaw gives a woman a masculine appearance: it has a hard, domineering look. In a man it expresses resolution and perseverance, and has a beauty of its own.

The cheek possesses great beauty, especially in the transition from the lower part to the neck. Dimpled cheeks have the charm of youth. Of their color we shall speak when we treat of the complexion.

The nose has generally, in our nation, the least claim to beauty. Mr. Disraeli has made Sidonia call us "flat-nosed Franks," with some justice. The straight nose is the best shape—firmly cut, and yet delicate; the Greek nose is especially pretty in women; the Roman, or aquiline, a little too hard looking for female beauty, but still it is handsome. A little turned up nose is *graceful*, arch, and pretty. Ordinary noses are not of themelves beautiful, and yet if we could replace one which is of itself not pretty by a finely-cut one, we should probably spoil the face, as the adaptation of the nose to the other features is the chief thing. It is a feature for whose benefit we can do nothing, but must perforce be compelled to accept it as it is. We may add that it is a more important feature in a man's face than a woman's. Great dignity belongs to the male aquiline nose, which has been possessed by most conquerors and great warriors.

The most common nose amongst young English damsels is the *retrousse*. It can not compete with the Greek or aquiline nose, but it has a special charm of its own. La Fontaine, describing a beautiful princess, says:

An amiable and brilliant Princess,
With small white foot and long brown tresses,
And little turned-up nose, her greatest charm.

The mouth has been ranked next in beauty to the eyes. We are inclined to believe that its charm is even greater; for its expression is more potent, for pleasure or displeasure, than that of any other feature. The rule—often beautifully varied—is that the width of the mouth should just equal the breadth of the nostrils, that the lips should not make sharp angles, but keep a certain breadth to the end, and show the red to the last. When, however, the nose is pinched in, or very narrow, it is desirable that the mouth should be much wider. A large mouth is handsomer than one that is too small and pinched. A pursed-up mouth is expressive of narrowness and conceit.

The lips should be plump and full, according to the hackneyed but still perfect picture drawn by Mr. John Suckling of the "Bride":

Her lips were red, and one was thin--
Compared with that was next her chin,
Some bee had stung it newly.

Very thin lips are ugly, because they express meanness and bad temper. Chaucer says of the lips,

Lippes, thick to kiss percase;
For lippes thin, not fat, but ever lean,
They s' rve for naught, they be not worth a bean.

The lips and mouth are so much affected by the habitual temper, that naturally thin lips will grow full and less contracted by the simple indulgence of frank and kindly feeling. Good humor will always make a charming mouth. Ill temper causes the corners of the lips to drop downward, and gives them the expression of that feeling. Good temper and smiles curl the lips upward.

The mouth cannot practice disguise as the eyes can. Whatever is our habitual character and temper, it writes itself indelibly on the lips. An exquisitely formed mouth has no charm without expression, and no mouth has little or none beyond that of temper. A smaller, hand-like mouth is beautiful, or it will derive equal beauty from an expression of pensive tenderness, pity or sympathy.

It is moral beauty which makes it beautiful. Without it the mouth, peevish, resentful, snarling, whispering, harsh and

cruel, is the worst, as it is also the most truthful, feature in the face; while the largest and plainest mouth may be made pleasant, and even pretty, by kind, sweet smile, and a laugh which "rings from the soul." The red of the lips should be very rosy and brilliant; it can scarcely be too vivid.

Paint is used, we believe, by some absurd women, on the lips—we need scarcely say to their ultimate injury, and always at the user's peril. The best way to color the lips is to take care of the health, on the goodness of which their color entirely depends. The lips are infallible as a test of health; though the very vivid, painted looking red may sometimes be significant of disease in the system.

Fresh, rosy lips are the reward of not tightening the figure: of exercise, early rising, and temperate living. Good temper and cheerfulness give them their final charm of smiles and sweetnes. Our harsh climate, however, tries the lips greatly in winter, and lip-salve is then allowable. It should be used at night. The following is a good receipt for it:—Two ounces of white wax, two ounces of olive oil, a quarter of an ounce of spermaceti, ten drops of oil of lavender, one ounce of alkanet root. Soak the alkanet for three day in the olive oil; then strain the oil, and melt the spermaceti and wax in it. When nearly cold, put in the oil of lavender, and stir it till quite firmly set.—From "Walsh's Domestic Economy."

But the finest shaped mouths and the loveliest lips will be spoiled if the teeth be bad.

Good teeth are the first essential of beauty. Can we imagine a beauty with black, decayed teeth? But how are good teeth to be obtained? by dentifrices and brushing? No! By simple washing, and a good digestion.

We cannot too often urge on mothers the necessity of attending *early* to the teeth of their children. We have known many cases in which the decay of the first teeth has caused the destruction of their more durable successors. First teeth, if they decay (as they sometimes do, from the infant's bad health or from difficulty of teething), should be soon removed, and not let remain till pushed out by the second teeth.

The cause of so much decay in the teeth nowadays, is

said by physicians to be the ~~most~~ ^{best} ~~and~~ ^{most} valuable of our bread. Brown bread contains phosphates of wheat, essential for the preservation and nourishment—the building up, as it were—of the teeth; and this has long been withheld from us in our daily bread. The teeth have suffered for it.

A very learned lawyer with whom we have the honor of being acquainted, and who has his great intellect on ordinary as well as great matters, told us that he found his children losing their teeth before they were three, and he resolved to try what remained the best material of the teeth would do to save them. The children were not only made to eat brown bread (which contains the phosphates), but he gave them phosphates of wheat and fine water, mixed in their tea or in water, and at last stopped the decay, as by a spell. Any chemist would direct the quantities to be taken by an adult. We recommend the trial of this remedy to all those whose teeth are giving signs of decay.

Perfect health—that great secret of beauty—is of course the cause of fine teeth.

The teeth should be of moderate size, even, and of a pearly white, with full enamel. Dead, dull white teeth have a very painful look.

Perfect cleanliness is essential to the preservation of the teeth. After every meal, whenever it is possible to leave the room, the mouth should be washed out, and the food removed from between the teeth by a quill toothpick. At night the teeth should be cleaned with a very soft brush of badger's hair; the ordinary hard brush ~~scratches~~ and cracks the enamel, and so causes decay. The water should be lukewarm, but the mouth should be washed out with cold water afterward, to strengthen the gums. No powder should be used but charcoal, which, if used about once or twice a week, will purify and clean the mouth. A little myrrh should occasionally be dropped into the water with which the gums are rinsed, to harden them. Soft spongy gums are apt to cause the teeth to decay at the root. Eau de Cologne should never be used for the teeth—it will make them brittle. The inside of the teeth should be cleaned as carefully as the outside, and the gums should be rubbed also but not up or down *from* the teeth.

On the slightest appearance of decay, or a tendency to accumulate tartar, or any derangement of the teeth, it is best to go at once to a dentist.

If a dark spot appears under the enamel, it is an indication of what is termed *caries*: neglect it, and the decay will eat it until it reaches the center, and great agony is the sure result. But if a dentist sees the tooth at the first stage, removes the decayed part, and plugs the cavity in a proper manner, no further mischief will result.

Tartar is not so easily dealt with, but it requires equally early attention. It results from an impaired state of the general health, and assumes the form of a yellowish concretion on the teeth and gums. At first, it is possible to keep it down by a repeated and vigorous use of the toothbrush, which for this purpose must be harder than a badger's hair one; but if a firm, solid mass of tartar accumulates, it is necessary to have it chipped off by a dentist. Unfortunately, too, by that time it will probably have begun to loosen and destroy the teeth on which it fixes, and is pretty certain to have produced an ~~adverse~~ ~~unpleasant~~ effect—that of tainting the breath.

About toothache, it is only necessary to point out that it results from various causes, and that, therefore, it is impossible to give any general remedy for it. It may be occasioned by decay, by inflammation of the membrane covering the fang, or the pain may be neuralgic, or there may be other causes.

Where there is inflammation, relief is often gained by applying camphorated chloroform, to be procured at the chemist's. This has often succeeded when laudanum and similar applications have entirely failed.

Neuralgia can only be attacked by means of quinine. It often assails those whose teeth are perfectly sound—affecting the nerves—and it is always to be distinguished, from the fact that the paroxysms of pain occur at regular intervals. Quinine is the only effectual remedy.

The following receipts for tooth-powder have been found useful, though charcoal alone is sufficient, and to be preferred to all others.

Rye Tooth-powder.—Rye contains carbonate of lime, car-

tonate of manganese, oxide of iron, manganese, and sulfur—all suitable for application to the teeth. Therefore a fine tooth-powder is made by burning rye or rye bread to ashes, and grinding it to powder by passing the rolling-pin over it. Pass the powder through a sieve, and use. The crumbs of a French roll, though not so good, may be treated in the same way.

Camphorated Chalk.—This favorite tooth-powder is easily made. Take a pound of prepared chalk, and with this mix two drachms of camphor very finely powdered, and moisten with spirits of wine. Thoroughly mix.

Remedy for Toothache.—Oil of cloves, four drops; chloroform, one drachm; oil of Calamus, one drachm; solution of acetate of morphin, two drachms; one grain to a drachm. Mix for a lotion for cold in the teeth and gums; to be applied with a camel's-hair pencil.

We close our remarks upon the mouth with the following charming invocation made from *Arleto* by Leigh Hunt:

Next, as between two little vales, appears
The mouth, where spices and vermillion keep;
There lurk the pearls, richer than sultan wears,
Now casketed, now shown by a sweet lip;
Thence issue the soft words and courteous prayers,
Enough to make a churl for sweetness weep;
And there the smile taketh its rosy rise,
That opens upon earth a paradise.

The chin should be round and cushiony, turning a little upward, but not too much, or in a *c* it is apt to become nut-crackerish by meeting the nose. A sharp, projecting chin gives an old look to the face. A retreating chin has an air of silliness. A dimple in the chin is a great beauty.

Occasionally a sort of soft down like a mustache is seen on the upper lip of dark beauties. This is thought handsome, and gives great expression to the countenance.

We have now chatted about the figure and features of Beauty; it remains to discuss the all-important subject, the Complexion, which we shall reserve for another chapter.

CHAPTER VII.

COMPLEXION—ENGLISH COMPLEXIONS—COSMETICS—SCRIPTURE NOTICE OF PAINTING THE FACE—DANGER OF WHITE PAINT AND ROUGE—MILK AS A COSMETIC—NATURE OF THE SKIN EXPLAINED—HOW TO PRESERVE IT—SOFT WATER—EFFECTS OF HARD WATER AND SOAP—HOT WATER—COLD WATER—ANIMAL GREASE—OIL—VIOLET POWDER—EARLY RISING—RECEIPTS.

The ladies of England have been for centuries famed for beauty of complexion. A bad complexion in healthful youth is the exception to the rule for English women. And yet we have recently read that the use of cosmetics was introduced into modern Europe by the English. Perhaps their appreciation of their valuable national gift led them to imitation in cases where it was lacking; but the use of cosmetics has been common *in all ages* and in every land. Scripture itself records the painting of Jezebel; and Ezekiel the prophet speaks of the eye-painting common among the women, and Jeremiah of *rending* the face with painting—a most expressive term for the destruction of beauty by such means. For the surest destroyers of real beauty are its simulators; the usurper destroys the rightful sovereign.

One thinks with a shudder of horror of Jeremiah's words, when one remembers how one of the Beautiful Gummées, whose native complexion was unrivaled, not only destroyed it by paint, but actually died at twenty-eight years of age, of cancer in the face, caused by her use of pigments.

That paint can ever deceive people, or really add to beauty for more than the duration of an acted charade or a play, when "distance lends enchantment to the view," is a delusion; but it is one into which women of all times and nations have fallen, from the painted Indian squaw to the rouged and powdered denizen of Paris or London.

Milk was the favorite cosmetic of the ladies of ancient Rome. They applied plasters of bread and egg's milk to

their faces at night, and washed them off with milk in the morning. Poppea, the wife of Nero, was wont to bathe in ass's milk.

As a cosmetic, milk would be harmless; but we doubt its power of improving the skin. As a beverage, no doubt it *whitens the complexion more than any other food.*

But before we speak of improving the complexion, it will be well to explain to our readers the nature and properties of the skin.

This is what an American physician—Dr. J. R. Nichols—has recently told us about it, in his admirable book, “Fireside Science”:

“Physiologically considered, it would seem almost impossible to over-estimate the importance of its functions. Consider for a moment the complex apparatus by which these functions are carried on; and the enormous amount of work accomplished through it. If the reader will examine his hand with a simple jeweler's lens, or with any of the cheap pocket microscopes, he will notice that there are delicate grooves crossing the furrow, and that a small orifice exists in the center of each of them. Some of these orifices occupy nearly the whole of the groove and are the openings of the perspiratory ducts, from which may be seen to issue, if the hand is warm, tiny lining dots of perspiratory matter.

“But perspiration is not held in the body as water is held in a sponge, which can be squeezed out by pressure or by throwing it about; neither does it exist ready formed within us, as are the juice in apples and oranges. Upon the under surface of the true skin there are a multitude of little cavities, and in them are minute glands, which resemble twisted tubes, formed of innocent membrane and epithelial scales, with true secreting surfaces. It is the work of these little organs to receive the impure blood which is constantly brought to them through a network of arteries, and to purify it; and to thrust out of the system the waste or offensive matter which is separated from it. These impurities come along in the blood, and are cast out through the perspiratory ducts while dissolved in that medium. After the blood is thus cleansed, another set of vessels are ready at hand to carry it back into the interior of the body, to be

come again and again loaded with impurities, which the little glands are tireless in extracting and removing. What organs in the human body subserve higher or more vital purposes than these? Does the liver or the stomach, or do the kidneys or the lungs, stand in more intimate relation with life than these little glands? We think not. Their size varies in different parts of the body. In the palm of the hand they are from 1-1,000th to 1-2,000th of an inch in diameter, while under the arm they are 1-60th of an inch. The length of the tube, which constitutes both gland and duct, is about a quarter of an inch, and the diameter is about 1-1,700th of an inch. It is a curious fact that the ducts, while traversing the true skin, are perfectly straight; but as soon as they enter the touch-scarf skin, they become spiral, and resemble a corkscrew, so that the perspiration is propelled around the tube several times before it is ejected. Now, we are talking about *small things*; but so long as we confine our descriptions to a single duct, we utterly fail to realize their minuteness. Let us look at them collectively. On every square inch of the palm of your hand, reader, there are at least 3,500 of these *perspiratory ducts*. Each one of them being one quarter of an inch long, we readily see that every square inch of skin surface on this part of the body has seventy-three feet of *tubing*, through which moisture and effete matter are constantly passing, night and day. The ducts, however, are shorter elsewhere; and it will be fair to estimate sixty feet as the average length of the ducts for each square inch of the body. This estimate (reckoning 2,500 square inches of surface for a person of ordinary size) gives for these ducts an aggregate length of twenty-eight *miles*.

"The amount of liquid matter which passes through these microscopical tubes in twenty-four hours, in an adult person in sound health, is about sixteen fluid ounces, or one pint. One ounce of the sixteen is *solid matter*, made up of organic and inorganic substances, which, if allowed to remain in the system for a *brief space* of time, would cause death. The rest is water. Besides the water and solid matter, a large amount of carbonic acid, a gaseous body, passes through the tubes; so we cannot fail to understand that they are *active workers*, and also we cannot fail to see the im-

portance of keeping them in perfect working order, removing obstructions by frequent application of water, or by some other means. Suppose we obstruct the functions of the skin perfectly, by *varnishing* a person completely with a compound impervious to moisture. How long will he live? Not over six hours. The experiment was once tried on a child at Florence. Pope Leo X., on the occasion of his accession to the Papal chair, wished to have a living figure to represent the Golden Age, and so he had a poor child gilded all over with varnish and gold-leaf. The child died in a few hours. If the fur of a rabbit or the skin of a pig be covered with a solution of India-rubber in naptha, the animal ceases to breathe in a couple of hours. These statements are presented in order that we may obtain some idea of the importance of the functions of the skin."

From this our fair readers may judge of the dangerous consequences to the health of painting white and red—using varnishes, as the Indians make, &c. Happily only a portion of the skin suffices from this practice, fully; but even in that degree great harm is done, and the skin itself soon shrivels and turns yellow, compelling a persistence in the same habits long after they are desired by their victim.

Skins differ. Some are cold and smooth; some moist and warm; some oily; some hard and dry. They differ also in thickness, color, and elasticity. The thin, soft and delicate skins belong to the brunettes, the thick to the dead white complexion. The grain of the skin also differs—it is fine or coarse, as it may be.

Now, how is the skin to be kept thin and beautiful? By perfect cleanliness, air, sunshine, and good health.

Sunshine, in spite of tanning and freckles, is good for the skin. So is fresh air. Both united give bloom and color to it; and if the air and sunshine are taken early, before the former has lost its morning fragrance, and while the latter has not yet gained its power to tan, the benefit is very certain, and a bloom of Hebe may be expected.

Now about cleanliness. The skin should be washed all over daily, in a bath if possible. But sometimes baths are not easily attainable. The following substitute for them will be found effectual:

Have a small square cut from a *thick* blanket, put it before your wash-hand stand. Obtain a *very* large square sponge and a piece of soft flannel. Stand in a little luke-warm water in the foot-pan, which is to be placed on the blanket; soap all over with the flannel, and use the *best* soap you can buy. Water without soap will not cleanse you; the oil of the skin resists it. Wash off the soap. This washing should be done in warm water. Then fill the large sponge with cold water, and sponge all over for freshness. Dry your skin with a coarse towel, and rub long and hard, till the skin glows.

This system of washing the skin will preserve you in health during the whole winter; and many people who cannot bear the shock of a cold bath can bear the cold sponging after washing.

The water used for the skin should be rain-water; but if drawn from cisterns, it must be *filtered* to clear it from sunts and impurities.

Hard water is *most objectionable*. The process of washing with it has been thus described by a skilled professor:

"First, the skin is wetted with the water, then soap is applied; the latter soon decomposes all the hardening salts contained in the small quantity of water with which the skin is wetted, and there is then formed a strong solution of soap, which penetrates into the pores of the skin. This is the process which goes on while a lather is produced in washing, but now the lather requires to be removed from the skin. How can this be done? Obviously only in one of two ways, viz.: by wiping it off with a towel or by rinsing it away with water. In the former case the pores of the skin are left filled with soap solution, in this case they become plugged up with the greasy curdy matter which results from the action of the hard water upon the soap solution occupying the pores of the skin. As the latter process of removing the lather is the one universally adopted, the operation of washing with soap and hard water is perfectly analogous to that used by the dyer or calico printer when he wishes to fix a pigment in the pores of any tissue. He first introduces into the tubes of the fiber of calico, for instance, a liquid containing one of the ingredients necessary

for the formation of the insoluble pigment, this is then followed by another liquid current containing the remaining necessary ingredients; the insoluble pigment is then produced within the very tubes of the cotton fiber, and is thus imprisoned in such a manner as to defy removal by subsequent washing. The process of washing, therefore, in hard water, is essentially one of dyeing the skin with the white, insoluble, greasy and curdy salts of the fatty acids contained in soap. The pores of the skin are thus blocked up, and it is only because the insoluble pigment produced is white, that such a repulsive operation is tolerated. To those, however, who have been accustomed to wash in soft water, the abnormal condition of the skin thus induced is, for a long time, extremely unpleasant."

When rain-water cannot be procured, the soap should be washed off with common water, which cleans the skin best.

Miss Nightingale has admirably explained the effect of hot water on the skin.

"Compare," she says, "the dirtiness of the water in which you have washed when it is cold without soap; cold with soap; hot with soap. You will find the first has hardly removed any dirt at all; the second a little more; the third a great deal more. But hold your hand over a cup of hot water for a minute or two, and then, by merely rubbing with your finger, you will bring off flakes of dirt or dirty skin. After a vapor bath you may pool your whole self clean in this way. What I mean is, that by simply washing or sponging with water you do not really clean your skin. Take a rough towel, dip one corner in very hot water—if a little spirit be added to it, it will be more effeual—and then rub as if you were rubbing the towel into your skin with your thumbs. The black flakes which will come off will convince you that you were not clean before, however much soap and water you have used. These flakes are what require removing. And you can really keep yourself cleaner with a tankard of hot water and a rough towel and rubbing, than with a whole apparatus of bath and soap and sponge, without rubbing. It is quite nonsense to say that anybody need be dirty."

"Washing, however, with a large quantity of water, has quite other effects than those of mere cleanliness. The skin absorbs the water and becomes softer and more perspirable. To wash with soap and soft water is, therefore, desirable from other points of view than that of cleanliness."

A hot bath occasionally is very desirable, but when it cannot be had, washing in the manner we have described, may take its place.

The cold bath, when people can bear it, is health-giving and invigorating, but *not* cleansing. Sea-water baths are still less useful in the way of cleansing; indeed, a warm bath is often found necessary after a short course of them. The same remark applies to the sea-salt baths now so much in vogue. Apart from the invigorating effect of the cold water in the daily bath, the friction occasioned by the rub of the towel is very beneficial. Rough towels should therefore be used in moderation.

Milk baths, and baths impregnated with perfume, need not be mentioned except as absurdities in which silly women have believed and still do believe; but they are too expensive for the general public to be guilty of such folly.

The use of *eau de Cologne* occasionally in the water used for washing the face and neck will be very desirable, as it assists in cleansing and brightening the skin; or a little gin may be used instead of *eau de Cologne*.

Elder-flower water cools and refreshes, and therefore benefits the skin; so also does rose-water, but scarcely with as good results. In summer the use of these perfumed and spirituous waters will be found very pleasant and refreshing.

But animal grease of any kind, and *oileum canum*, should never be put near the skin.

If greasing, it is required, olive oil should be used, and this will sometimes be beneficial for very dry chapped skins, as it softens them. Rub the face with it gently every night in winter, and your skin will never chap.

But a naturally oily skin must on no account have oil used for it; a few drops of camphor in water may be used, or it may be powdered with fuller's earth, after washing, as a baby's skin is sometimes treated. Violet powder constantly used makes the skin rough, and enlarges the pores.

Neither paint (which, as we have seen, may produce terrible disease), and can only harm the skin) nor powder, nor grease, are necessary. Rain-water, good soap, and a rough towel suffice for a perfect toilet.

This passage, *a propos* of one of the famous beauties of the sixteenth century, will be read with deep interest in this connection:

"It was not to such tricks"—the writer has been speaking of wearing masks, and of Mademoiselle de Navarre's quarrel with her husband, Henri Quatre, who objected to her sleeping in one—"It was not to such tricks that Diana of Poitiers, Duchess of Valentinois, resorted to preserve her beauty to the age of threescore years and ten; she who at sixty-five rode on horseback like a girl. This remarkable woman was a celebrated beauty in an age of beauties, yet, strange to say, no historian has ever given details of those wondrous charms which captivated two kings, one of them fifteen years her junior in age. We do not even know whether her eyes were blue or black, whether her hair was light or dark; we only know that she was the loveliest woman at a Court of lovely women, and that at an age when most women are shrivelled specimens of upisme. People said she possessed a secret that rendered her thus impervious to the ravages of time. Some went so far as to say in that superstition age that she had bought her secret from a very dark gentleman indeed! What was this secret, then? Did she ever tell it? Never. Did any one ever know it? Yes, her perfumer. Did he never tell it? Not during her life. It is known, then? It is, for those who have the patience to wade through many manuscripts and books. May we not know it? You will only smile and disbelieve! Try. Good, then, I will translate Maitre Oudard's own words to you—'I, Oudard, apothecary, surgeon and perfumer, do here declare on my faith and on the memory of my late honored and much beloved mistress, Madame Diane of Poitiers, Duchess of Valentinois, that the only secret she possessed, with which to be and remain in perfect health, youth, and beauty to the age of seventy-two, was—rain-water! And, in truth, I assert there is nothing in the world like this same rain-water, a constant use of which is imperative to render the skin soft and

downy, or to freshen the color, or to cleanse the pores of the skin, or to make beauty last as long as life!

"Thus, the only service which Maitre Oudard rendered his illustrious mistress was to gather the rain-water for her, bottle it and seal it up, to be in readiness in case of scarcity of rain. So all these bottles of *philtres* which daily arrived from the great perfumer to the still greater lady only contained *rain-water!* Is that possible?

"Diana always took an hour's outdoor exercise before the dew had left the ground."

Early rising is no doubt one of the secrets of beauty; that it was so understood by our ancestors, the superstition of the May dew testifies. But now, alas! the attendant spirits of our households will never rise till the dew has long evaporated. For our young ladies early rising soon becomes a forgotten virtue of the school-room.

Moles are frequently a great disfigurement to a face, but they should not be tampered with in any way. The only safe and certain mode of getting rid of them is by a surgical operation.

Freckles are of two kinds. Those occasioned by exposure to the sunshine, and consequently evanescent, are denominated "summer freckles;" those which are constitutional and permanent are called "cold freckles."

With regard to the latter, it is impossible to give any advice which will be of value. They result from causes not to be affected by mere external applications.

Summer freckles are not so difficult to deal with, and with a little care the skin may be kept free from this cause of disfigurement.

Some skins are so delicate that they become freckled on the slightest exposure to the open air in summer. The cause assigned for this is, that the iron in the blood, forming a junction with the oxygen, leaves a rusty mark where the junction takes place.

If this be so, the obvious cure is to dissolve the combination—for which purpose several courses have been recommended.

1. At night wash the skin with elder-flower water, and apply this ointment—made by simmering gently together one

ounce of Venice soap, a quarter of an ounce of deliquated oil of tartar, and ditto of oil of bitter almonds. When it acquires even i-tency, three drops of rhodium may be added. Wash the ointment off in the morning with rose-water.

2 (and best) One ounce of alum, ditto of lemon-juice, in a pint of rose-water.

3. Scrape horseradish into a cup of cold sour milk, let it stand twelve hours, strain, and apply two or three times a day; but this remedy is painful, and must be used with care.

4. Mix lemon-juice, one ounce; powdered borax, a quarter of a drachm; keep for a few days in a glass bottle; apply occasionally.

5. Another remedy is, muriate of ammonia, half a drachm; lavender-water, two drachms; distilled water, half a pint; apply two or three times a day.

6. Into half a pint of milk squeeze the juice of a lemon, with a goodful of brandy, and boil, skimming well; add a drachm of rock-alum.

There are various other discolorations of the skin, proceeding frequently from derangement of the system; the cause should always be discovered before attempting a remedy, otherwise you may increase the complaint instead of curing it.

The following is a good eructe for removing discolored skin:

Elderflower ointment, one ounce; sulphate of zinc, twenty grains; mix well, and rub into the affected skin at night. In the morning wash it off with plenty of soap, and when the grease is completely removed, apply the following lotion; infusion of rose-petals, half a pint; citric acid, thirty grains. All local discolorations will disappear under this treatment; and, if the freckles do not entirely yield, they will, in most instances, be greatly alleviated. Should any unpleasant irritation, or roughness of the skin, follow the application, a lotion composed of half a pint of almond mixture and half a drachm of Goudard's extract, will afford immediate relief.

We may sum up the whole matter of personal beauty by saying it is produced chiefly by good health, early rising, leaving the figure uncompressed, and being intelligent

and good-tempered. Says a well-known American physician:

"There is nothing more unfavorable to female beauty than late hours. Women who, either from necessity or choice, spend most of the day in bed, and the night at work or dissipation, have always a pale, faded complexion and dark-rimmed, wearied eyes. Too much sleep is almost as hurtful as too little, and is sure to bloat the person with a pallid and unwholesome fat. Diet, also, has a marked influence upon personal beauty. Generous living is favorable to good looks, as it tends to fill out and give color and sleekness to the skin. A gross and excessive indulgence, however, in eating, and drinking, is fatal to the female charms, especially where there is a great tendency to "making flesh." Regularity of time in the daily repast, and scientific cooking, are the best means of securing not only good health but good looks. The appetite should never be wasted during the intervals between meals on pastry, confectionery, or any other tickler of appetite, which gratifies the taste, but does not support the system. Exercise is, of course, essential to female beauty. It animates the blood, brightens the color, develops the growth, and perfects the form of each limb, and gives grace to every movement."

Which is an epitomized code of the laws of health and good looks.

A placid temper will long keep wrinkles in abeyance, and years of good humor and kindliness will leave a wide mouth to old age, while cultivated intelligence will give expression and spirit to the eyes.

Thus we see that goodness and sense are the best handmaids of beauty, and that "beautiful for ever" may not be a dream and a delusion. Of a beautiful woman thus embellished and preserved, we may say with Shakespeare's Miranda,

Sure nothing ill can dwell in such a temple.

We must say a few words about the disfigurement to which the skin is subject at times, in small black specks—a sort of pimple. These are caused by the enlargement of the perspiratory ducts, which leave a portion of the perspiring matter exposed to the air, which turns it black. It should

be squeezed out; and if the tube is still large, and the secret appearance likely to return, it must be touched here and there with caustic, to contract the opening; but, ordinarily, the duct will close of itself.

Small pimples may be removed by using a wash of about as much borax as would cover sixpence, in a cup of water; the face to be dabbed with it with a soft rag.

Cosmetics never really *improve* the skin, whether it be in a healthy state or not.

should be left to a local unit of health, and should also come under the discipline of the physician.

The following simple receipts for the toilet appearing to be of use, we have give them place.

Toilet Vinegar.—Add to the best malt vinegar half a pint of cognac and a pint of rose-water. Scent may be added; and if so, it should be then added with the spirit before the other ingredients are put in.

Philocome.—This is the name of a good French pomade. It is made by melting three cups of white wax, in the action of hot water round the vessel in which it is placed, and while the heat is kept up adding a pound of olive oil. Scent, such as bay leaves, may be added to the other in addition. Varieties of pomade are made by manufacturers.

Sticking Plaster.—Stretch a piece of black silk on a wooden frame, and apply diluted linseed oil to one side of it with a brush. Let it dry; repeat process, and then cover it with a strong tincture of balsam of Peru.

Lavender-Water.—This mildest of perfumes is a preparation of oil of lavender, two ounces, and orris root, half an ounce; put it into a pint of spirits of wine and keep for two or three weeks before it is used. It may require straining through blotting paper of two or three thicknesses.

Milk of Roses.—This is a cosmetic. Pound an ounce of almonds in a mortar very finely, then put in shavings of honey soap in a small quantity. Add enough rose-water to enable you to work the composition with the pestle into a fine cream; and in order that it may keep, add to the whole an ounce of spirits of wine by slow degrees. You may scent with otto of roses. Strain through muslin. Apply to the face with a sponge or a piece of lint.

We may add what Eugene Rimmel, the great perfumer, says of these face lotions and cosmetics:

"Lotions for the complexion require of all other cosmetics to be carefully prepared. Some are composed with mineral poisons, which render them dangerous to the, although they may be effectual in curing skin diseases. There ought to be always a distinction made between those that are intended for healthy skins, and those that are to be used for cutaneous imperfections; besides, the latter may be easily removed without having recourse to any violent remedies.

"Paints for the face we *cannot* recommend. Rouge is innocuous in itself, being made of cochineal and safflower; but whites are often made of deadly poisons, such as cost poor Zelger his life a few years since.* The best white ought to be made of mother-of-pearl, but it is not often so prepared. To professional people, who cannot dispense with these, we can only recommend great care in their selection; but to all others we may say, cold water, fresh air, and exercise, are the best recipes for health and beauty; for no borrowed charms can equal those of

"A woman's face, with Nature's own hand painted."

With which most excellent advice we close this most important of our chapters on beauty. The hints here given, if acted upon, will surely profit every reader.

* M. Zelger was a Belgian singer at the Royal Italian Opera. During the performance of "Guillaume Tell," some of the paint which he had on his face accidentally entered his mouth, and he died in consequence, after a very painful and lingering illness.

CHAPTER VIII.

DRESS WITH RESPECT TO BEAUTY—POWER OF DRESS ON BEAUTY—FASHION—WHY SO IMPERATIVE—LONG-PAST FASHIONS—FORM AND COLOR—M. DE CHEVREUL ON COLOR—ITS EFFECT ON THE COMPLEXION—LACK, A GRAY COLOR—SIZE AFFECTION BY COLOR—STRIPES—THROAT: SHORTENED OR LENGTHENED—ADAPTATIONS OF DRESS TO DIFFERENT AGES.

We believe that few of our readers will deny the truth of our assertion when we say that beauty is not always, when “unadorned, adorned the most;” in fact, in spite of the poets, we believe that dress has much to do with personal loveliness. It can enhance and set off beauties and conceal defects in a much greater degree than the generality of people are aware of. Form and color in conjunction, and modified by fashion, are the materials of the art of picturesque dress as well as of beauty. We advisedly say *picturesque*—by it we mean nothing singular or *extra*, but that skillful adaptation of *form* and *color* which would best serve the artist if he were to be called on to paint a portrait of the wearer.

Fashion *must* be studied. Anything *just become old-fashioned* will always disagreeably affect the eye—probably, as we have said before, from association. We do not see the best people so dressed; style is lacking, and the effect becomes mean and poor. The fashions of past centuries have not this effect on us. We connect them in imagination with the pictures in which we have seen them worn by the great and beautiful of past ages, and we admire them, and even wear them as becoming and ornamental when a fancy ball gives us the opportunity to do so. But with modern “old fashions” it is very different. No one can deny the singular fact that nearly everything fashivable is plebeian. The *extreme* of all fashions should, however, be avoided.

Happily, those of the present day lend themselves to pic-

turesque effect; and in one point we may always use, in a great measure, our own taste and judgment—we mean in the matter of *color*.

Now, of the secrets of *color*, our women are frequently ignorant, though as a people we are improving in taste and the *art* of good dressing, for art it is. Monsieur de Cheverall, the superintendent of the Gobelin Tapestry manufacture, has, of late years, given much information on the subject of color as adapted to different styles and complexion. He says:

"Colors placed in juxtaposition effect a modification in tint or hue on each other. Place blue and green of nearly the same light of tone side by side, and you will perceive that the blue will look less greenish and become more violet, and the green will take an orange tinge.

"Under similar conditions, an orange and a red mutually affect each other, and pass respectively toward yellow and crimson. Even two white stripes by the side of two black, or even two gray stripes matched with two brown ones, undoo severally, and severally induce a change in the tone of the gray or the brilliancy of the white being lightened, those of the brown and of the black being in a compound degree lowered by the mutual neighborhood of these different stripes. It is then a phenomenon affecting tone (i. e., relative depth of gray) as well as tint (i. e., relative quantity of color).

"Furthermore, black, white, or gray, placed in juxtaposition with colored stripes, exhibit changes, the character of which can be readily anticipated. Thus, white with red mutually produce difference both in *tone* and *tint*. The tone of white cal white whiteness being the greatest light of tint to which all color can approximate reacts on the tint of the red, lowering it. The *color* of the red reacts on the colorlessness of the white, impressing this with a slight tint, not of red, dear reader, but of the color most different from the red—that is to say, the complementary color, namely, green. Hence, red and white become respectively a deeper-toned (darker) red contrasted with a slightly greenish white. Hence, too, black and red become a very faintly greenish and much less rich black, and a more white (lower toned).

"The hue variations become marvelously distinct in a well-chosen gray whose tone is commensurate with that of the color juxtaposed to it. Here, the modification of tone is affecting the relative brilliancy of the color and the gray, the former impresses on the latter its complementary tint, so that a red will render a like-toned gray quite perceptibly green, itself becoming of a purer redness, while a blue similarly brightened will impart to it a decided orange. Grays slightly tinted with any color have that color in a surprising way intensified by juxtaposition with its complementary, so that a bluish gray will become almost a decided blue in the neighborhood of orange."

The effect of color in juxtaposition to the complexion must, therefore, be considered. We have seen above that red placed against white gives the white a tinge of green. Our readers will understand, consequently, that, although the skin is never a pure *white*, as silk or linen may be, still, red placed against it would not be *dangerous* to a very fair complexion. A fair infant can scarcely bear the juxtaposition of a decided scarlet.

The rule is, that the color in juxtaposition will cast its *complementary* color on the skin. But what are the "complementary" colors? We will explain.

There are three primary colors: red, blue and yellow. These united form all the other colors—for example:

Red and blue form purple.

Red and yellow, orange.

Blue and yellow, green.

Now, each primary color has its complementary color in the *other two mixed together*. For instance: red has green for its complementary, because blue and yellow, the two other primary colors, make green. The complementary of yellow is *purple*, because red and blue make purple. Thus the effect of yellow, if placed in juxtaposition to a very *white* skin, would be to give it a tint of purple.

The complementary of blue is orange, for red and yellow make that color. Thus we see that red would give a tint of green, yellow of purple, and blue of orange.

The secondary colors formed by the primary are *green*, made by the union of blue and yellow; *purple*, formed from

red and blue; and *orange*, the union of red and yellow. The complementaries of these colors are the primaries themselves.

The secondary colors united form the grays, which are tinged with the hue of the colors which formed them. Thus we have a red gray, a blue gray, a greenish gray, a purple gray, etc. And then follow all the neutral tints, with the browns of many shades, the dove, stone, and fawn colors.

It will be apparent to readers that the strong primary colors, placed in juxtaposition to the skin, cannot be very becoming, unless softened or modified. This is best done by the *intercalation of gray*, which color is given by lace, the white threads of which reflect light, while the spaces absorb it, and thus produce a gray shade.

White lace or black lace interposed between a strong color and the skin will be found to produce a softening and harmonizing effect. It is possible that an instinctive sense of this fact has inclined milliners to make their bonnets more becoming by edging the strings which touch the chin and cheeks with lace.

The *reflection* of color is another thing. A red light falling on the face would give a rosy tint—as we see in the effect of pink hangings to rooms, or the reflection of colored glass. But in the present day there is little possibility of obtaining by dress a reflected color on the face. When the bonnets surrounded the face, a pink lining would give a pretty rosy flush to it; but, now-a-days, bonnets cast no reflection, and the strings alone test the skill of the wearer, being in juxtaposition with the sides of the face. Hats, however, may still be studied with a view to the effect of reflection.

In speaking of color, we must remember the infinite variety of tints, hues, and shades, all bearing the same generic name merely modified by an uncertain adjective. In nothing is language so wanting as in a nomenclature for colors. Blue—but how many shades of blue there are! Warm blues, colder blues, gray blues, lilac blues—no end of blues! We call them all by one name, yet the *fat* may make all the difference.

"The learned," says Alphonse Karr, whose wonderful bouquets prove how fully he understood the subject— "the learned who have invented so many words, ought to have imagined some that might give an exact idea of colors and their shades. * * * There are but few words to designate colors, and even they are taken at hazard from ideas that are very far removed from each other. This annoys me the more because colors have for me harmonies as ravishing as those of music— because they awaken in my mind thoughts perfectly strict and individual, and influence acts powerfully on my imagination. It often happens, even in houses in which I am not very much at home, that I rise in the midst of a conversation to go and separate two inimical colors which some unlucky chance has brought into conjunction on one piece of furniture. There are for me between colors and their shades discords as strong as can possibly exist between certain notes of music.

"There are no false colors except in the nomenclature of our *merceries des modes*; but there are as emblées of colors as false as the notes of any one who had never had a bow in his hand, but took a violin and scraped away at random. I remember two persons who were always disagreeable to me on account of the colors they practised in wearing. The first was a certain large woman, who always appeared in green dresses and yellow bonnets; the other, a man who decked himself out in staring red waistcoats and bright blue cravats. I endeavored to contend against the prejudices inspired by such disfigurements. I have reason to repent; I have since had much to complain of in my relations with those two persons."

Monsieur Karr ends by proposing that colors should be defined by the names of flowers, as—Forget-me-not Blue, Wisteria Blue, Bugloss Blue, etc. — a plan of which we highly approve.

Using, however, our present nomenclature, we would say that turquoise blue is very becoming (in juxtaposition) to rather faded or very pale complexions; while the bugloss blue (darker and warmer) suits the fresh complexions or the warm brunette. Blue is a comparatively cold color, and suits nearly everybody.

Scarlet requires a warm-brunette skin, which will look clearer for a tinge of green. Rose-color is also very becoming to brunettes.

A paler pink will harmonize with a very fresh young complexion.

For the sallow, and those who are no longer young, pink is sadly trying—it mocks their want of bloom.

Amber suits warm-brunettes and dark-haired people, but should be avoided by yellow-haired fair ladies, for whom a light pretty green or a tender blue is infinitely becoming.

Light green gives, in juxtaposition to white, a pink tint.

But we must remember, as we have said, that the skin is never *quite* white—it is more or less flesh-color; and this has to be considered when we think of the juxtaposition of colors. The best plan is personal experience. Every individual's complexion differs from others in some hue or tint, which must be named. Let every one try separately the effect of different colors against her skin, and suit herself. Our present aim in these general hints is to show how important colors are in their effects, and how necessary it is to study them.

We will, then, merely add that violet, which is a modification of purple, gives a yellow tint to the skin, and is becoming to complexion. Dead white is becoming to too fair people, as it deadens the red color by juxtaposition, but it makes pale-faced people look paler still.

Black, being the absence of color, makes the skin look whiter, as it impresses no tint on it, and is generally becoming, though undeniably young, fresh-looking people sometimes do not look well in black.

The neutral tints also are very trying to faded complexions; they too nearly approach the color of the skin, and give a washed-out look, deadening the complexion still more. Some of the brown tints, especially the chestnut browns, suit fair, warm complexions very well. The color of the hair is sure to become the skin.

The proportion of color has also to be considered. A greater quantity of blue may be worn than of red or yellow. The proportion in light which produces perfect harmony of color is nearly double blue to red, and eight parts of blue to three of yellow.

Brilliant colors relieving masses of dove, stone, gray or black and brown, are very effective, and lift up the wearer, as it were, with gleams of colored light, without effacing her by their splendor, as they would do if worn in quantities.

Jewels should also be worn with regard to color. Rubies do not look well with mauve, nor topazes with red; while pearls and mauve are exquisite together, and rubies show best with pearl-color and *some* tints of green. Diamonds, from their purity of many hues, may be worn with nearly every color, but show best with black.

A general knowledge of the effect of color will, we are sure, do much for harmony in dress.

Of colors worn in the hair, we may add that they should be brilliant and effective, harmonizing or in contrast. In red or auburn hair a pink bow should not be worn; green is the contrasting color, and blue looks well in it.

In black hair, red, amber, light green, or a strong blue, looks well. In fair hair, light cerulean blue, deep rose-color, or a strong green, will do.

White flowers do not look well in very light hair; colors are better. In pale brown hair crimson ribbon does well, or dark blue. Brunettes may wear the more brilliant colors, and will look the fairer for them. But we advise them to put lace *always* next the skin.

Considering colors with regard to dress, we would advise that the great body of color should not be a strong and brilliant one, as scarlet, violet, bright green, etc.—unless it is very much softened down by dark trimmings. The dress should frame a picture, not withdraw attention from it to it. But soft diaphanous dresses may be of bright colors, supposing that the *hue* be very delicate.

With regard to the putting of colors together, Clevical says, and truly: "When two tones of the same color are juxtaposed"—laid side by side next to each other—"the light color will appear lighter and the dark color darker." This applies in respect to light and dark; but the same will obtain in reference to *different* colors; thus a blue placed next to an orange will have the effect of giving power to both, for the orange will become positively orange and the blue more positively blue, by what the—Clevical—calls

simultaneous contrast. The same holds with neutrals or tertiaries, contrasted with primaries or secondaries. A red ribbon on any very dark ground—say black—would appear light, while the same tint of red on a very light or white ground would appear much darker. Any color in juxtaposition with its complementary must be lightened by such position, as must the complementary, reciprocally, in the same degree by the primary which is its complementary. This knowledge may be of great use in arranging a lady's toilet.

There are some peculiarities about colors besides this; blue and white have a singular power of apparently increasing size, consequently they should not be worn by stout figures.

Black apparently diminishes size, as do the browns and darker tones of green and crimson.

There is something very restless in yellow. The eye cannot remain pleasantly fixed on any mass of it; beyond a trimming, a ribbon, or a flower, it should be used with great judgment. But softened and toned down by being partially covered with black lace, it is effective, handsome, and well suited to brunettes.

Brown lace trimming with it in a dark or amber shade, and is the only color we like to see united to it.

Black and amber look well together.

We must say a word here as to the effect of colors with regard to the idea of warmth. It is a physical fact that some are really warmer—*i. e.*, absorb more heat—than others. Black, violet, indigo and crimson are warm colors; green, blue, yellow, white, are cold—therefore adapted for summer wear. The grays are warm or cold, according to the tint; a reddish gray would be warm, a blue gray cold.

Colors also should be worn in due proportion of harmony, and, as we have said before, the *mass* of color in a dress should not be of brilliant hue. The blacks, browns, grays, stones, dove colors, are all better for the whole of the dress than the reds, blues, greens, or umbers, unless the latter are subdued by darker trimmings or some part of the dress being black; but we think, for the due display of beauty, the

less prominent hues, with gleams of brilliant color united to them, are best.

Lines affect the apparent height or breadth of the wearer. Stripes or trimmings down a dress give the appearance of greater height. Stripes or rows of trimming *round* the figure make it appear plumper and shorter. Consequently, too tall and too thin people should not wear stripes or trimmings down the dress but *round* it, and the dress should be full and bunchy.

Short and stout people should wear long dresses not much trimmed above the bottom of the skirt. Lines or trimmings should run downward for them.

The waist of short ladies should not be worn too long, whatever the fashion may be, as it gives them a wasp-like look. Too great length of throat—especially when it is thin and scraggy—may be made less perceptible by wearing the hair full and low at the back of the neck. The dress should be made high at the throat, and a ruff or velvet should be worn; or for evening dress a necklace. A throat too short and thick, which brings the head too near the shoulders, should have the hair raised at the back, and wear neither velvet nor necklace, but flat collars, and the dress cut low at the throat. We may observe here, *en passim*, that the thick white linen collars worn round the neck are unbecoming except to young ladies. The strong contrast of pure white is too trying for a complexion not in its first bloom; the soft gray of lace is much better in effect.

Much dignity is given by long and sweeping skirts, which also add to the apparent height of the figure. Short dresses make their wearers appear shorter; but, when fashionable, have a smart, *piquant* look.

Light materials, which have a certain airy grace about them, should be worn by young girls. It adds to their apparent age to dress in costly moire, velvets, or dark rich silks, just as light, airy dresses actually add in appearance to the age of their wearers when they are past youth. The transparent muslin or gauze of brilliant green, mauve, or blue, which looks fairylike and elegant on a young girl, gives an affected and poor look to her mother or aunt of maturer age.

More solid and richer materials, and richer, fuller colors, belong to middle age, which has a ripe beauty of its own, and looks best in the brilliant hues of autumn, softened with the skin by lace, with which youth only can entirely dispense.

It is amazing how the study of a harmonious dress will bring out the Juno-like beauty of matrons, which is lost in the lightness of a more youthful attire. And for old age also, soft, dark, warm colors will do much--with plenty of lace to soften the faded skin and cover the silvery hair. For age, too, has its beauty, and it is incumbent on old ladies, as well as young ones, to make the most of all personal gifts. A more scrupulous cleanliness and a greater care as to what is worn, is needed in old age.

For rich old people black velvet, trimmed with old lace or fur, is always a becoming and beautiful dress; but there should always be gleams of rich color about it--crimson, or bright rich blue, or violet in the costume somewhere. Old withered hands should have lace ruffles hanging over them, and should wear mittens.

The choice of colors and some thought in blending them artistically will not take up more time than that bestowed on purchasing garments in bad taste--displeasing to the cultivated eye, and disfiguring to the wearer.

It is, therefore, surely not beneath the dignity of any sensible woman to take these matters into consideration.

CHAPTER IX.

DRESS WITH AN EYE TO BEAUTY--GLOVES: FIT, CUT, LENGTH,
COLOR--BOOTS: EFFECT ON SIZE OF FOOT--ARTISTIC DRESS
--THE GIRL--THE MATRON--THE OLD LADY.

There is no more complete finish to dress than a good glove. It should always be a shade lighter than the dress with which it is worn. Dark gloves with light dresses are in very bad taste.

Gloves should fit the hands perfectly; but there is little chance of this being effected except by having them made to measure. Every one who has been to Paris must remember the care with which the glove there *travaux d'atelier* are made. In this country, where no trial of them is allowed, and the numbers are utterly uncertain, it is better to find one maker that seems best to suit and always thereafter to trust to him. "Alexander" and "Jouvin" are both excellent makers.

The glove should be fully long enough to come over the wrist, and should have two or three buttons; otherwise the hand will look short and thick. An ill-fitting glove will, in fact, disfigure the most lovely hand. Gloves of the very palest shade of primrose, which look white by sunlight, are more becoming than the dead white kid, and last longer.

Gloves in former ages were embroidered with pearls and gems, and were costly property. Now a days, the excellence of their fit and their perfect freshness are their beauty.

French gloves are considered the best cut, but some of the Irish gloves are said to be quite as good. They are however rarely seen in our stores.

The Swedish kid glove, in its natural tan color, looks very well, but it very soon becomes soiled, and is certainly not economical. The *best gloves are always in the cut the clearest*.

Gloves sewn with colors make the hands look larger.

Attention should also be paid to the boots worn, as their good or bad shape disfigure or display the beauty of the foot. They should be made longer than is absolutely necessary, as length of boot *makes the foot appear slender*. Walking boots should be thick enough to keep the foot dry. Their thickness will add to the lightness of the dress, and give a good firm tread—not flat-footed, as thin house-shoes are apt to look.

The following from "Baird's Monthly" just expresses our idea of what woman's dress ought to be:

"In examining a well-executed and painterly composition, a favorite topic, we perceive that there are no incongruities; the subject has been carefully studied in mass and detail. Age, too, has been considered. A young girl is represented in bright tint of delicate materials, with airy, graceful outline, which veil without hiding the rounded contours of youth; the matron is more richly and gorgeously arrayed, while the re-

dundancy of her figure is obscured by the dark colors and long heavy skirts of her robe; and the aged lady is well wrapped in warm and abundant folds of garments and mantles, which hide her shriveled form. In well-drawn pictures we find that a woman's hair is arranged to define the natural contour of her head. In youth the hair falls backward and downward in waving and curling masses; in mature womanhood it is coiled round the head; in old age a silken hood or lace kerchief still follows the natural outline, and makes drapery about the shriveled neck."

Taste in dress, as in every other art, is worth *cultivation*; and when its perfection has been attained by American women, much of the expense lavished on costly but unbecoming and tasteless dress will be spared, for they will become capable of inaugurating fashions themselves, and will learn how, at how little expense, good taste will improve their national beauty.

Leigh Hunt, who said many wise things concerning female beauty, dress, etc., and who regarded the lips as expressing character as fully as the eyes, declared that beauty was too often sacrificed to fashion. "The spirit of fashion is not beautiful but wilful, not graceful but fantastic, not superior but vulgar." Jeremy Taylor called woman "the precious porcelain of human clay." Aytoun says "a pretty woman is woman's work in the world, making life summer by a look which tells us of a large heart and all the gentleness of humanity." A smile, which speaks of heaven's compassionate-ness, is, after all, the apotheosis of a pretty woman. Seneca said, "Virtue is more agreeable coming from a beautiful body." Beauty is sometimes called the "fatal gift," because of the miseries which pursue its chances in life. "I have known few women in my life," said Mary Monteau, "whose extraordinary charms and accomplishments did not make them unhappy."

The many and varied pictures of Queen Elizabeth much confuse the readers of history and both friends and enemies of that great ruler of her time. It is generally conceded that she was, after her "hey-day" of youth, a plain, if not an ugly woman, and that in her old age she was positively hideous. Ristori's personation of the bold-hearted queen includes

the most wonderful exhibition of nobility of features ever seen in the changes which so perfectly portray the advance of senility and render almost pathetically ugly a face so beautiful as that with which nature endowed the Italian muse. When Queen Elizabeth was far advanced in life she ordered all pictures of herself painted by artists who had not flattered her aged features to be collected and burned, and in 1596 she issued a proclamation forbidding all persons, "save special command artis," to draw her likeness. At last the queen quarreled with her impolitely faithful looking-likes, and Risso's thought ought not to allow the presence of a mirror in the final scene of her "Elizabeth," as it is an historical fact that none were allowed in her presence during her last years. No attendant would have dared to permit her to see one.

Probably no woman of her time did more to spoil her beauty than Elizabeth, and certainly no woman showed less *taste* in her dress. The trouble was, she was a woman of a very *coarse* nature. True refinement she never knew. Dress with her was not a "fine art" but a mere means of displaying what she called "her charms," but as she really had no charms of person or mind or morals or demeanor the "good Queen Bess" of Shakspeare was more sensible than her flatterers and courtiers in not wanting to see her mirror.

Our women have no such models to imitate and emulate, as Elizabeth. They must often consult their mirror, and by using the advice we have tried to impress on their attention they will find that beauty is enhanced, improved and perfected by that knowledge of color, dress and effects which the laws of art and harmony prescribe.

CHAPTER X.

CARE OF BEAUTY IN INFANCY—BEAUTY TO BE THOUGHT OF IN INFANCY—INSEPARABLE FROM HEALTH—PRESERVING THE COMPLEXION—AIR, EXERCISE, DIET—BATH—LIGHT—TANNING AND FRECKLING—EYELASHES—TEETH—GUMS—FIGURE—WALKING—RECLINING—FEET EXERCISES—HAIR—EYES.

We cannot close our chapters on beauty without a few words to mothers on the importance of early taking into consideration the personal appearance of their children. And happily the subject leads to the benefit not only of the beauty, but the health of their babes, for without health there is no hope of ultimate beauty.

All babes are lovely. If their features do not promise perfection, their complexion, when healthy, is beauty in itself. How clear and pure the skin is! how bright and limpid the glance! how sweet and soothing the divine expression of purity and innocence!

That lovely complexion may be preserved, but, alas, seldom is! Our babes are too often shut up from the oxygen which should nourish the blood which forms their complexion, in close small nurseries; sometimes, in London, underground; and they sleep, in towns, too often in small, ill-ventilated rooms, with the nurses.

Now, the first essential for a child's future beauty is *space*—that is, pure air and *plenty of it*, and sunshine. No nursery should look toward the north—it should have the morning sun, and it should be airy; and no child should sleep in a small bed-room with its nurse, with a smaller allowance of air than the law makes necessary in a national school. Give your babes, oh mother! plenty of air and light, and they will grow like the flowers and be as lovely as they are.

But do not allow your little girls to freckle, for freckles

are difficult to remove, and come early. They are caused by the oxygen in the air combining under the influence of sunshine; they may be prevented by shading the face with the ordinary cotton sun-bonnet.

If the little face gets tanned, it will be worth washing it with elderflower-water at once. In fact, in summer it is sometimes needed to cool the skin.

Soft rain-water should always be used for infants, and never allow your nurse to be guilty of the dirty and skin-injuring process of bathing or washing two or three children in the same water. We are quite aware that this is never done in the higher-class nurseries; but we believe it is too often the case in middle-class ones. The water used should be *quite* pure and clean; the soap of the very best kind—glycerine or honey soap, or the *very* best yellow, not that ordinarily used in washing; but yellow soap is not pleasant on an infant's skin.

Exercise daily and good food are required for future beauty.

The mother may cut (carefully) the eyelashes of the sleeping infant (using scissors with two blunted points), and she will thus ensure long curled lashes by-and-by. Every morning the wee nose should be carefully streaked between the finger and thumb, to make it a good shape; and as the little girl grows older, her eyebrows may have a little cocoa nut oil applied, if they appear to grow too thin and pale.

As the teeth grow they should be watched. They may be waded night and morning. Should the first tooth give signs of decay, the child should at once be taken to a good dentist for advice. Brown bread should always be given to children; they require it for the formation of bones and teeth, as it contains phosphates of wheat.

The gums (if the teeth threaten decay) should be bathed with weak myrrh and water. Examine also the diet, and ascertain that no sugar plums are given in the nursery. Pure white sugar will not hurt; but *bon-bons* are too often poisonous.

Watch the appearing of the second teeth. If they grow evenly, do not touch them; but if they are irregular, put them straight every day by gentle pressure. The pressure

of a mother's tender finger will prevent much future expense and pain in dentistry. Never let your children—when the second teeth come—use hard tooth-brushes; a small sponge and lukewarm water used after every meal is sufficient at first. When all are changed, a badger's hair toothbrush may be given to the child, and must be used occasionally or about once a day.

Stroke the eyebrows every morning into an arch.

With regard to the figure, we counsel you *never* to put the child in stays. Leave her as free in form as her brother, and she will be well-shaped and graceful. A looseish band of jean is sufficient to make her dress set smoothly. Do not permit a tight string anywhere; examine her dress daily yourself, for nurses are too careless in such matters.

Do not suffer her to sit without support to her back; encourage her to rest the spine by lying back in a chair; and once a day, after walking, make your children, both boys and girls, lie flat on the floor on a sheet for an hour. This will save weak spines, and make fine figures.

Children should not be made to sit still long at a time. If they are kept long in one place, they will fidget, move restlessly from side by side, and take attitudes which may make them grow crooked. Let them often march, and clap their hands, and raise arms as in infant schools—the training of which might be, with advantage, introduced into our nurseries.

The arm exercises already suggested in this little book should be used after ten years of age, and no stooping lesson—such as writing a copy or binding over maps—should end without them. Accustom the children to walk about the room every day for about half an hour, with their arms crossed behind their backs and a book on their heads; and give a reward to the child who can soonest carry a basket or vase on her head without letting it fall.

Exercises with the feet are also good for children, and may be taught with advantage. They should never be suffered to do anything awkwardly without being shown how to do it better; but they must not be harassed with frequent fault-finding or laughed at, or they will grow shy, nervous, and *infallibly* awkward. Notice if a child bites its nails, and

check the habit at once, as it utterly spoils both nails and fingers.

It is by careful watching in infancy and childhood that high-bred girls are made so lovely and graceful; for beauty must be cured about, and grace inculcated in the nursery, if we hope to see its perfection in after years. When schoolroom duties come, the same watchfulness cannot be so well exercised, but if the previous years have been well cared for, much may be left to habit, and a wise governess will take care of any awkwardness incidental to girlhood.

We have now the child's hair to speak about. The mode of wearing it hanging long is much the best for it; but, we think, out of door, it should be tucked up or shaded by the hat or sun-helmet, as it will fade in the air and sunlight to the color of hay. It should never be cut. The finest hair in the world grows on the heads of Dutch and German women, who have never had scissors applied to it. If it is never cut, it will never want cutting, under ordinary circumstances; but if it falls off, or is abnormally thin, then cut the ends every month. Neither should grease be used to a child's hair; it does not need it. It should be washed daily with soft water, and, when dry, well brushed. This is all the care necessary for rapid and ample growth.

The eyes should not be suffered to be tried by reading at twilight or candlelight, and *plenty* of sleep should be given before midnight; girls should go to bed at seven till they are twelve years old, and rise early.

In nothing is it of more importance to take time by the forelock than in the matter of beauty. Care of it in childhood never loses its ultimate reward, and spares much future trouble.

We commend this subject to the most serious consideration of mothers.

CHAPTER XI.

ORIENTAL PERFUMES, COSMETICS, ETC., AS ASSOCIATED WITH BEAUTY.

Know ye the land of the cedar and vine,
 Where the flowers ever blossom, the beams ever shine;
 Where the light wings of Zephyr, oppressed with perfume,
 Wax faint o'er the gardens of Gul in her bloom!
 Where the citron and olive are fairest of fruit,
 And the voice of the nightingale never is mute.

* * * * *

"Tis the clime of the East; 'tis the land of the Sun.--BYRON.

Luxuries are only sought and enjoyed by people living in a high state of refinement. When the Roman Empire of the West crumbled beneath the attacks of a horde of barbarians, who invaded its fertile plains and laid waste its magnificent cities, the arts of civilization, which they were unable to appreciate, took refuge in the Eastern metropolis where they had been cultivated since the days of Constantine the Great. Among these arts perfumery was ranked, and the Greek emperors and their court showed for months a fondness at least equal to that which had been displayed by their Western predecessors. Having at their command all the fragrant treasures of the East, they made a lavish use of them in private life, and in all public festivals perfumes were made to play an important part. Nor were they confined to profane pleasure, for the Christian Church had likewise introduced them into all their religious ceremonies, and their consumption was so large at one time that the priests purchased in Syria a piece of ground ten square miles in extent, and planted it with frankincense-trees for their own special requirements.

After several centuries of glory and splendor, the Eastern Empire, torn by religious dissensions, was doomed in its turn to fall under the aggressions of its enemies, and although it struggled many years against the followers of Meomet, the Crescent succeeded at last in replacing the Cross.

on the proud domes of Constantinople. In this instance, however, the conquerors were as truly as polished as the vanquished. If their religion, by forbidding them to delineate the form of man in any way, had checked their progress in art, it offered no impediment to the pursuit of science, and they had already attained considerable proficiency in many of its most important branches. To the Arabs, indeed, we are indebted for many valuable discoveries in the field of knowledge, and these children of the desert may well be called the connecting link between ancient and modern civilization.

Avicenna, an Arabian doctor who flourished in the tenth century, was the first to study and apply the principles of chemistry, which was but imperfectly known to the ancients. This extraordinary man, who in a wandering life of fifty-eight years found time to write nearly one hundred volumes (twenty of which were a *General Encyclopedia*), is said to have invented the art of extracting the aromatic or medicinal principles of plants and flowers by means of distillation.* Perfumes had for many years been known and used by the countrymen, and long before Mahomet's time, Musa, one of the chief cities in Arabia Felix, was a celebrated emporium for frankincense, myrrh, and other aromatic gum; but hitherto the far famed "perfumes of Araby the blest" had merely consisted in scented robes and spices. The floral world, so rich and fragrant in these favored climes, had not yet been made to yield its sweet but evanescent treasures. To Avicenna belongs the merit of saving their volatile aroma from destruction and rendering it permanent by means of distillation.

The Orientals always exhibited for the rose a partiality almost equal to that of the nightingale, who is said to dwell constantly among its sweet bowers. It was, therefore, on that flower that Avicenna made his first experiments, selecting the most fragrant of the species, the *Rosa centifolia*, called by the Arabs, *Gul sad berk*.

"The floweret of a hundred leaves,
Expanding while the dew-fall flows,
And every leaf its balm receives."

* The word *al-embic*, which was formerly used in England and is still used in France to designate a *still*, clearly shows its Arabian origin.

He succeeded by his skilful operations in producing the delicious liquid known as rose-water, the formula for which is to be found in his works and in those of the succeeding Arabian writers on chemistry. It soon came into general use, and appears to have been manufactured in large quantities, if we are to believe the historians, who tell us that when Saladin entered Jerusalem in 1187, he had the floor and walls of Omar's mosque entirely washed with it.

Rose-water is still held in high repute in the East, and when a stranger enters a house the most grateful token of welcome which can be offered to him is to sprinkle him over with rose-water, which is done by means of a vessel with a narrow spout, called *gulal-ha*. It is to this custom that Byron alludes in "The Bride of Abydos," when he says:

"She snatched the urn wherein was mixed
The Persian Atar-gul's perfume,
And sprinkled all its odors o'er
The pictured roof and marbled floor.
The drops that through his glittering vest
The playful girl's appeal addressed,
Unheeded o'er his bosom flew,
As if that breast was marble too."

Niebuhr, in his "Description of Arabia," mentions likewise this habit of throwing rose-water on visitors as a mark of honor, and says it is somewhat amusing to witness the discomfited and even angry looks with which foreigners are wont to receive these unexpected apersons. The censer is also generally brought in afterward, and its fragrant smoke directed toward the beards and garments of the visitors, this ceremony being considered as a gentle hint that it is time to bring the visit to an end.

According to the same authority, Arabian censers are made of wood (probably lined with metal) and covered with plaited cane. The *gulal-ha*, or "spraying bottle," as it was called in this country two or three centuries back, is either of glass or earthenware in ordinary houses, but among rich people both these implements are of gold or silver richly chased or ornamented.

Mahomet, who was a keen observer of human nature, founded his religion on the enjoyment of all material pleasures, well knowing that it was the best means of securing

the adhesion of his sensual countrymen. He had forbidden, it is true, the use of wine, but simply because he feared the dangerous excesses to which it gave rise; the indulgence in perfumes was one, on the contrary, he liked to encourage, for they assisted in producing in his adepts a state of religious ecstasy favorable to his cause. He professed himself a great fondness for them, saying that what his heart enjoyed most in this world were children, women, and perfumes, and among the many delights promised to the true believers in the *Heavenly Garden*, or Garden of Paradise, perfumes formed a conspicuous part, as will be seen from the following description, taken from the Koran:

When the day of judgment comes, all men will have to cross a bridge called Al-Sirat, which is finer than a hair, and sharper than the edge of a Damascus blade. This bridge is laid over the infested regions, and however dangerous and difficult this transit may appear, the righteous, upheld and guided by the prophet, will easily accomplish it; but the wicked, deprived of assistance, will slip and fall into the abyss below, which is gaping to receive them.

After having passed this first stage, the "right-hand men," as the Koran calls them, will refresh themselves by drinking at the pond of Al-Gawhar, the waters of which are whiter than milk or silver, and more odoriferous than musk. They will find there as many drinking cups as there are stars in the firmament, and their thirst will be quenched forever.

They at last will penetrate into Paradise, which is situated in the seventh heaven, under the throne of God. The ground of this enchanting place is composed of pure wheaten flour mixed with musk and saffron; its stones are pearls and hyacinths, and its paths built of gold and silver. In the center stands the marvelous tree called *tuba*, which is so large that a man mounted on the fleetest horse could not ride round its branches in one hundred years. This tree not only affords the most grateful shade over the whole extent of Paradise, but its boughs are loaded with delicious fruit of a size and taste unknown to mortals, and bend them low at the wish of the inhabitants of this happy abode.

As an abundance of water is one of the greatest desiderata

in the East, the Koran often speaks of the rivers of Paradise as one of its chief ornaments. All those rivers take their rise from the tree *tuba*: some flow with water, some with milk, some with honey, and others even with wine, this liquor not being forbidden to the blessed.

Of all the attractions, however, of these realms of Elysium, none will equal their fair inhabitants—the black-eyed houris*—who will welcome the brave to their bowers, waving perfumed scarves before them, and repaying with smiles and blandishments all their toils and fatigues. These beauteous nymphs will be perfection itself in every sense: they will not be created of our own mortal clay, but of pure musk.

We doubt very much if the prospect of inhabiting a place with a soil of *musk*, peopled with ladies composed of the same material, would prove a great allurement to us; the bare notion of such a possibility would be sufficient to give a headache to some of the more sensitive. But in the East tastes are different; and it is a singular fact that the warmer a country is, the greater is the taste for strong perfumes, although one would suppose that the heat, developing to the utmost such powerful aromas, would render them actually unbearable.

As an instance of the fondness which the Orientals exhibit for musk, Evlia Efendi relates that in Kara Ahmed, the capital of Diurbekr, there is a mosque called *Istaric*, built by a merchant, and so called because there were mixed with the mortar used in its construction seventy jugs of musk, which constantly perfume the temple. The same author describes the mosque of Zoboldi, at Tauris, as being constructed in a similar way: and as musk is the most durable of all perfumes, the walls still continue giving out the most powerful odour, especially when the rays of the sun strike upon them.

Many of Mahomet's prescriptions were of a sanitary nature, and in order to insure their observance by his superstitious followers, he gave them, like Moses, the form of re-

* "Houri" comes from the words *hur al oyoun*, "the black-eyed."

† "Waving embroidered scarves whose motion gave
Perfume forth, like those the Houris wave
When beckoning to their bowers the Immortal Brave."

—MOORE'S *Lalla Rookh*.

lition laws. Such were the ablutions and purifications ordained by the Koran. All the believers are strictly enjoined to wash their head, their hand as far as the elbow, and their feet as far as the knees, before saying their prayers; and when water happens to be procured, the hand is to be used as a substitute.

When the Turks settled themselves in the Greek Empire, they did not rest satisfied with these limited ablutions, but soon adopted the Londonian system of baths which they found already established in the conquered cities. These baths have been lately introduced into this country; and although what we are offered is but a pale copy of the magnificence of the palaces devoted to that purpose in the East, it might be thought superfluous to dwell on this subject.

Soup is sometimes used in these establishments, but they more frequently employ a sort of spontaneous clay scented with the sweetest odors, which is, no doubt, a lineal descendant of that *anointing* mentioned by Greek writers as being in great favor among the Athenians. It is to that preparation that Sadi, the celebrated Persian poet, alludes in the following beautiful apostrophe, whereby he illustrates the benefit of good society:

“ ‘Twas in the bath, a piece of perfumed clay
Came from my loved one’s hand to mine, one day.
‘Art thou, then, musk or ambergris?’ I said;
‘That by thy scent my soul is ravished?’
‘Not so,’ it answered, ‘worthless earth was I.
But long I kept the rose’s company;
Thus near, its perfect fragrance to me came,
Else I’m but earth, the worthless and the same.’”

The rose, as before noted, is the favorite flower of the Orientals. The beauty of its aspect and the sweet smell of its perfume are favorite themes for their poets. The finest poem in the Persian language, the “Gulistan,” from which the above is extracted, means the garden of roses, and Sadi, its author, with the *naïve* conceit of Eastern writers, thus explains his motives for giving that name to his work:

“ On the first day of the month of Urdabihisht (May), I resolved with a friend to pass the night in my garden. The ground was enameled with flowers, the sky was lighted with brilliant stars; the nightingale sung its sweet melodies

perched on the highest branches; the dewdrops hung on the rose like tears on the cheek of an angry beauty; the patte-ro was covered with hyacinths of a thousand hues, among which meandered a limpid stream. When morning came my friend gathered roses, basilisks and hyacinths, and placed them in the folds of his garments; but I said to him, "Throw these away, for I am going to compose a Gulistan (garden of roses), which will last for eternity, while your flowers will live but a day."

Hafiz, another renowned Persian poet, was also a great admirer of flowers and perfumes, which are constantly recurring in his verses, and furnish him with the most charming similes. Addressing his mistress in one of his *Gazel's*, he exclaims:

"Like the bloom of the rose, when fresh plucked and full blown,
Sweetly soft is thy nature and air:
Like the beautiful cypress in Paradise grown,
Thou art every way charming and fair."

"When my mind dwells on thee, what a luster assume
All the objects which fancy presents!
On my memory thy locks leave a grateful perfume,
Far more fragrant than jaasmine's sweet scents."

Hafiz seems, like Anacreon, to have particularly worshiped the rose; and, as his Grecian predecessor, he always couples in his odes the praise of wine with that of the queen of flowers:

"In the mirth-enlivened bower,
Wine, convivial songsters, pour:
See the garden's flowery guest
Comes in happiness full dressed;
Joy round us sweet perfume throws,
Offspring of the blooming rose."

"Hail! sweet flower, thy blossom spread,
Here thy welcome fragrance shed;
Let us with our friends be gay,
Mindsful of thy transient stay:
Pass the goblet round; who knows
When we lose the blooming rose?"

"Hafiz loves, like Philomel,
With the darling rose to dwell:
Let his heart a grateful lay
To her guardian* humbly pay,

* The nightingale.

Let his life with homage close,
To the guardian of the rose."

That perfumes have been in use in the East, to please the living and honor the dead, since a very remote period, we find a proof in the following story, extracted from a Persian writer, relating the death of Yezdijird, the last of the Kaianian race of kings, in the year 652.

That unfortunate monarch having fled from his dominions and taken refuge in the territory of Merv, its inhabitants were anxious to apprehend and destroy him; they accordingly sent a message to Tanjalkh, King of Tartary, offering to place themselves under his protection, and to deliver the fugitive into his hands. Tanjalkh accepted their proposal and marched against Merv with a large army; hearing which, Yezdijird left the caravanserai where he had alighted, and wandered about unattended in quest of a hiding-place. He at last came to a mill, where he begged for a night's shelter. The miller promised him that he should be unmolested; but his attendants having remarked that he was richly clad, murdered him in his sleep, and divided the spoils among themselves.

The next day Tanjalkh arrived at Merv, and caused Yezdijird to be sought in every direction. Some of the emissaries came to the mill, and having remarked that one of the servants smelt strongly of perfume, they tore open his garments, and found Yezdijird's imperial robe, scented with otto of roses and other essences, hid in his bosom. The body of the king was discovered in the mill-dam, and brought before Tanjalkh, who wept bitterly, and ordered it to be embalmed with spikenard and perfumes, and buried with regal honors. The miller and his servants were put to death, in punishment for their treachery.

The taste for perfumes has in no wise diminished among us in Oriental; it has, on the contrary, been constantly increasing, and now prevails all over, who seek to gratify it to their utmost, according to their means. It is principally cultivated among Indians who, caring little or nothing for mental acquirements, and debarred from the pleasures of society, are driven to resort to such sensual enjoyments as their secluded mode of life will afford. They love to be in

an atmosphere, indolent with fragrant odors, that keep them in a state of dreamy languor which is for them the nearest approach to happiness. The sole aim of their existence being to please their lords and masters, the duties of the toilet are their principal and favorite occupation. Many are the cosmetics brought into request to enhance their charms, and numerous are the slaves who lend their assistance to perform that important task, some correcting with a whitening paste the over warm tint of the skin, some replacing with an artificial bloom the faded roses of the complexion.

“While some bring leaves of henna, to imbue
The singers’ ends with a bright roseate hue,
So bright that in the mirror’s depth they seem
Like tips of coral branches in the stream ;
And others mix the kohol’s jetty dye
To give that long dark languish to the eye
Which makes the maids whom kings are proud to cull
From fair Cheassia’s vales so beautiful.” *

Although, according to our notions, red tipped fingers and darkened eyelids are not calculated to increase female loveliness, this may be looked upon as a mere conventional matter, and it may be fairly presumed that the constant cares which the Eastern ladies bestow on themselves have the effect of increasing and preserving their beauty. This is confirmed by most travelers, and, among others, Bonomi in his *Travels in Egypt* thus expresses himself on that subject:

“There is no part of the world where the women pay a more rigid attention to cleanliness than in those Oriental countries. The frequent use of the bath, of perfume, and of everything tending to soften and beautify the skin and to preserve all their charms, employs their constant attention. Nothing, in short, is neglected, and the most minute details succeed each other with scrupulous exactness. So much care is not thrown away; nowhere are the women more uniformly beautiful, nowhere do they possess more skill than of assisting nature, nowhere, in a word, are they better skilled or more practiced in the art of arresting or repairing the ravages of time, an art which has its principles and a great variety of practical recipes.”

As it may interest some readers to know the composition

* Moore’s *Lalla Rookh*.

of those far-famed Oriental cosmetics, we here transcribe the recipes of some of those preparations, for the authenticity of which we can vouch, having received them from one to whom they were given by a native Andean peasant. If not useful, they will no doubt be found amusing.

The kohl, or khoul, in use for darkening the eyelids since the time of the ancient Egyptians, is made by them in the following way: They remove the inside of a melon, fill it up with *plumbago* and burnt copper, and place it on the fire until it becomes carbonized; then they pound it in a mortar with coral, sandalwood, pearls, ambergris, the wing of a bat, and part of the body of a chameleon, the whole having been previously burnt to a cinder and moistened with rose-water while hot.

A complexion powder called *lalla*, which is used in all the hennas for whitening the skin, is made in the following manner: They pound in a mortar some cowrie shells, *lengas*, rice, white marble, crystal, *tomata*, *lombok*, *casas*, and *hobbes* (a bitter seed gathered in Egypt); mix them with the meal of beans, chick-peas, and lentils, and place the whole inside a melon, mixing with it its pulp and seeds; it is then exposed to the sun until its complete desiccation, and reduced to a fine powder.

The preparation of a dye used for the hair and beard is no less curious. It is composed of *allnut* fried in oil and rolled in salt, to which are added clove, burnt copper, minium, aromatic herbs, pomegranate flower, guarabie, litharge, and henna. The whole of these ingredients are pulverized and diluted in the oil used for frying the nut. This gives it a jet-black color, but those who wish to impart a golden tinge to their hair employ simply henna for that purpose.

That hair-dyes have been used in the East for many centuries appears from the following lines, in which *Shahnameh* relates the habit with a sacerdote spirit worthy of Mortality:

"An aged dame had dyed her locks of gray;
 'Granted,' I said, 'thy hair with silver blent
 May cheat us now; yet, little mother! say,
 Canst thou make straight thy back, which time has bent?'"

To this list of Oriental cosmetics we should add an al-

mond-paste, called *hemma*, which is used as a substitute for soap; a tooth-powder named *soud*, made from the bark of the walnut-tree; pastilles of musk and amber-paste (*loues*) for burning and also for forming chaplets of beads, which the fair odalisques roll for hours in their hands, thus combining a religious duty with a pleasant pastime; a depilatory called "tormentina," which is nothing more than turpentine thickened into a paste; and last, not least, the celebrated *chouad*, a perfectly white cream, composed of jasmine pomade and benzoin, by means of which a very natural but transient bloom is imparted to the cheeks.

The far-famed Balm of Mecca is still greatly esteemed among the Orientals, and some even pretend that the limited quantity of the genuine article produced yearly is reserved for the Grand Seignior's special use. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu does not appear to have shared their admiration for it, for she relates in her letters that having had a small quantity presented to her, she applied it to her face, expecting some wonderful improvement from it, instead of which it made it red and swollen for three days.

The same authority furnishes us with a very accurate description of the Eastern mode of wearing the hair; and, as fashions are not so liable to change there as they are here, we may assume it as applicable to the present period. "The head-dress," says Lady Montagu, "is composed of a cap called *tuluk*, which is, in winter, of fine velvet, embroidered with pearls or diamonds, and in summer of a light shining silver stuff. This is fixed on one side of the head, hanging a little way down with a gold tassel, and bound on either with a circle of diamonds or a rich embroidered handkerchief. On the other side of the head the hair is laid flat, and here the ladies are at liberty to show their fancies, some putting flowers, others a plume of Heron's feather, and, in short, what they please; but the most usual fashion is a large bouquet of jewels made like natural flowers—that is, the buds of pearl, the roses of different colored rubies, the jessamines of diamonds, the Jonquils of topazes, etc., so well set and curmuled, 'tis hard to imagine anything of that kind so beautiful. The hair hangs at its full length behind, divided into tresses braided with pearl and ribbon."

The Turks shave their heads, leaving a single tuft of hair on the top, by which they expect Azrael, the angel of death, to seize them when conveying them to their last abode. They preserve their beard with the greatest care, and make it a point of religion to let it grow, because Mahomet never cut off his. No greater insult can be offered to a Mahometan than to deprive him of this hirsute ornament; it is a degradation reserved for slaves, or a punishment inflicted on criminals.

The Barber of the King of Persia is no insignificant personage; he enjoys all the privileges and consideration naturally attached to one who has in his charge such a venerated object as a royal beard. The *dokh*, or barber, of the great Schah Abbas amassed such riches that he built a splendid bridge, which still bears his name; and his mod in successor erected, not long since, a magnificent palace for himself in the vicinity of the Royal Baths at Teheran.

In addition to the liquid essences and unguents, the Romans made use of an immense variety of cosmetics for improving and preserving the complexion. Pliny, in his "Natural History," gives a description of these preparations, some of which consisted of pea-flour, barley-meal, eggs, wine-lees, Lentshorn, bulbs of mace-sa, and honey; others simply of corn-flour, or crumbs of bread soaked in milk. They made with these pastes a sort of poultice, which they kept on the face all night and part of the day. Some, indeed, only removed them for the purpose of going out, and Juvenal tells us, in one of his satires, that a Roman husband of his time seldom sees his wife's face at home, but when she sallies forth—

"The eclipse then vanishes; and all her face
Is opened and restored to every grace;
The crust removed, her cheeks as smooth as silk
Are polished with a wash of asses' milk;
And should she to the furthest North be sent,
A train of these attend her banishment."

The last lines allude to Poppaea, the wife of Nero, who used to bathe in asses' milk every day, and when she was exiled from Rome, obtained permission to take with her fifty asses to enable her to continue her favorite ablutions.

Ovid, the poet of love, wrote a book on cosmetics, of which, unfortunately, but a fragment came down to us. We give one or two extracts to afford ladies who may be curious in these matters an opportunity of testing the virtues of the recipes given by the poet.

"Learn from me the art of imparting to your complexion a dazzling whiteness, when your delicate limbs shake off the trammels of sleep. Divide from its husk the barley brought by our vessels from the Libyan fields. Take two pounds of this barley with an equal quantity of bean-flour, and mix them with ten eggs. When these ingredients have been dried in the air, have them ground, and add the sixth part of a pound of harts-horn, of that which falls in the spring. When the whole has been reduced to a fine flour, pass it through a sieve, and complete the preparations with twelve narcissus-bulbs pounded in a mortar, two ounces of gum, as much of Tuscan seed, and eighteen ounces of honey. Every woman who spreads this paste on her face will render it smoother and more brilliant than her mirror."

Another recipe he gives for removing blotches from the complexion consists in a mixture of roasted lupines, beans, white lead, red niter, and oris-root, made into a paste with Attic honey.

Frankincense he also recommends as an excellent cosmetic, saying that if it is agreeable to gods, it is no less useful to mortals. Mixed with niter, fennel, myrrh, rose-leaves and sal ammoniae, he gives it as an excellent preparation for toilet purposes.

Besides these, the Romans also used *psilotrum*, a sort of depilatory, white lead or chalk for the face, *juens*, a kind of rouge for the cheeks, Egyptian kohl for the eyes, barley-flour kneaded with fresh butter to cure pimples, calcined pumice-stone to whiten the teeth, and various sorts of hair-dye. Of the latter, the most curious was a liquid for turning the hair black, prepared from leeches which had been left to putrefy during sixty days in an earthen vessel with wine and vinegar. As, however, blondes were very scarce among the Roman ladies, the most fashionable dye was one which changed their naturally dark hair to a sandy or fair color. This was principally accomplished by means of a

soap from Gaul or Germany, called *sapo* (from the old German *sepe*), and composed of goat's fat and ashes. It is rather remarkable that this was the first introduction of soap we find mentioned, and that it was then solely applied to the purpose of dyeing the hair. Martial designates this dye under the name of Mattiac balls, because they came from Mattium, a town of Germany, supposed to be Marpurg, and sarcastically sends them to an octogenarian, who is completely bald, to change the color of his hair.

There is no doubt that some of these preparations were very injurious to the hair; for Ovid, in one of his elegies, reproaches his mistress with having destroyed her flowing locks by means of dyes. "Did I not tell you to leave off dyeing your hair? Now you have no hair left to dye. And yet nothing was handsomer than your locks. They came down to your knees, and were so fine that you were afraid to comb them." Then he adds, a little further, "Your own hand has been the cause of the loss you deplore; you poured the poison on your own head. Now Germany will send you slave's hair; a vanquished nation will supply your ornament. How many times, when you hear people praising the beauty of your hair, you will blush and say to yourself, 'It is a bought ornament to which I owe my beauty, and I know not what Sicamber virgin they are admiring in me! And yet there was a time when I deserved all these compliments.'"

In such cases, as will be seen from the preceding extract, false hair was resorted to; but baldness was not always the excuse for wearing such an appendage. The rage for *blonde* hair was so great at one time, that when ladies did not succeed in imparting the desired shade to their naturally raven tresses, they cut them off, to replace them with flaxen wigs. This was probably what had been done by the lady referred to by Martial:

"The golden hair that Galla wears
Is hers; who would have thought it?
She swears 'tis hers, and true she swears,
For I know where she bought it."

That false hair was in fashion with ladies may be judged from the fact that even busts like that of Julia Semiamira,

mother of Heliogabalus, were made with wigs of a different colored marble, which could be removed at pleasure.

Ladies were not, however, the only ones who tampered with their locks. The sterner sex did not disdain to practice this deceit; and Martial, apostrophizing one of these chameleons in human garb, asks him how it is that he who was a "swan before, has now become a crow."

THE END.

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